

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1911.

六拜禮

號八月四英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 10-CENTS.

Telegrams

JAPANESE CONCESSIONS.

VIEWS OF THE HOME PRESS.

(REUTERS'S SERVICE.)

Bombay, April 7, 2.20 p.m.

The newspapers give a qualified reception to the Japanese concessions.

The Free Trade journals generally regard them as satisfactory. The "Standard" and the "Daily Express" describe the concessions as farcical.

The "Times" regards them as fairly satisfactory and says that the disappearance of conventions is the outward sign of Japan's acquisition of complete commercial autonomy and heartily congratulates our Japanese friends on their legitimate satisfaction in national pride.

THE NEW CABINET.

HONOURS REFUSED.

(SHUNG PO SERVICE.)

Peking, April 7.

Both Prince Long and H. E. Na Tung have refused to accept the vice-presidentship of the new Cabinet.

CHINA BORROWS.

(SHUNG PO SERVICE.)

Peking, April 7.

The Prince Regent had a conference yesterday with the President of the Board of Finance and the President of the Board of Communications as to the raising of a foreign loan.

FAMINE IN CHINA.

(SHUNG PO SERVICE.)

Peking, April 7.

The President of the Board of Communications has memorialised the Throne urging the government to remove the taxes on provisions to be consigned to the famine stricken areas of Kansu and Anhwei.

An Imperial Decree has been issued that this be considered.

Telegrams.

GREAT POSTAL REFORMER.

SERIOUSLY ILL.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 7, 9.30 p.m.

Mr. John Henniker Heaton, M.P., the great Post Office reformer, is lying seriously ill.

[Mr. John Henniker Heaton, M.P., (C.) has represented Canterbury in Parliament for many years, on the last two occasions being unopposed. A native of Rochester, he has been a land owner and part proprietor of newspapers in Australia, W.S.W. Commissioner to the Amsterdam Exhibition in 1883, and the Indian Colonial Exhibition in 1886. He represented the Tasmanian Government at the Berlin Telegraph Conference 1885, and in 1898 achieved prominence in the world's eye by carrying out the Imperial Penny Postage Scheme, and the Anglo-American Penny Postage in 1907. He has also introduced telegraph money orders in England, a parcel post to France, and many other reforms. He has had the freedom of the city of London, and Canterbury, conferred upon him, and has declined the K.C.M.G. four times.]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PRESIDENT RECOMMENDED.

(SHAT PO SERVICE.)

Peking, April 7.

H. E. Na Tung has strongly recommended the reinstatement of Liang Tun Yen, former president of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

PARTITION OF CHINA.

ALARMING REPORTS.

(SHUNG PO SERVICE.)

Peking, April 7.

H. E. Liu Yuk Lin, the Chinese Minister at the Court of St. James, and H. E. Liu Si Fan, the Chinese Minister in Paris, have telegraphed to Peking respectively stating that a conference has been held in Paris by the powers as to the division of China.

They also stated in their telegram that the powers were strongly in favour of the scheme, with the exception of the United States. On receipt of the telegram, the Grand Councilors were greatly alarmed.

Telegrams.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

OPINION OF FOREIGN PRESS.

(SHUNG PO SERVICE.)

Peking, April 7.

All the Chinese Ministers abroad have telegraphed to the Grand Council stating that the foreign press is criticising the weak attitude taken up by China towards Russia.

The opinion of the press is that China cannot be considered a country at all.

The Chinese Ministers urge upon the Grand Councilors the necessity of an immediate reorganisation of the army and navy in order to save the country.

Sensational Press.

(SHUNG PO SERVICE.)

Peking, April 7th.

The Grand Councilors have requested the Board of the Interior to issue a proclamation prohibiting the native press from publishing articles about the dispute with Russia.

Soldiers Fight.

(SHAT PO SERVICE.)

Peking, April 7.

A telegram from Harbin has reached Peking stating that the Russian and Chinese soldiers have already had several conflicts.

Many were wounded on both sides.

An Audience Wanted.

Peking, April 7.

Viceroy Hsi Liang, of the Three Eastern Provinces, has telegraphed to Peking asking the Throne to grant him an audience, as he has to report on the finances of the province and also on the Russo-Sino dispute.

Russian Troops not Withdrawn.

Peking, April 7.

The President of the Board of Foreign Affairs has requested the Russian Minister in Peking to

Telegrams.

withdraw the Russian troops in Mongolia, as all the questions in dispute have been settled.

The Minister has replied that the troops cannot be withdrawn until orders to this effect have been issued from St. Petersburg.

The situation in the Three Eastern Provinces is becoming critical on account of the presence of the troops.

Troops To Remain.

(SHUNG PO SERVICE.)

Peking, April 7.

The Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg has telegraphed to Peking stating that the Russian Government has no intention of

withdrawing the troops from Manchuria and Mongolia, but on the other hand they are continuing to send stores and ammunition.

While sympathising with China in the unfortunate position in which she has been placed, we are distinctly glad that she has had the sense to realise her impotence in a military struggle with the huge armies of Russia.—"Hankow Daily News."

TRAIN WRECKING IN INDIA.

CONTINUOUS ATTEMPTS.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 7, 9.30 p.m.

The latest reports state that there are continuous attempts being made to wreck trains in Bengal.

VICEROY RESIGNS.

(SHAT PO SERVICE.)

Peking, April 7.

The Viceroy of Sze-chuan has requested Prince Ching to tender his resignation on his behalf and has recommended the Governor of Soochow to take his place.

Peking, April 7.

Grand Councilors have telegraphed to the Governor of Soochow to proceed to Peking without delay.

The next shoot by No. 2 Co will take place at King's Park Range on Sunday, 10th instant.

Telegrams.

N. D. L. VESSEL ASHORE.

THREATENS TO BECOME TOTAL WRECK.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 7, 9.30 p.m.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd vessel, Prinzess Irene, which went ashore on Fire Island, threatens to become a total wreck.

The passengers have been removed.

Thousand Passengers Aboard.

(REUTERS'S SERVICE.)

Bombay, April 8, 7.45 a.m.

The North German Lloyd steamer, Prinzess Irene, is ashore on Fire Island.

There are a thousand passengers on board.

The situation is serious.

[The Prinzess Irene was formerly on the Far Eastern mail service of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, but has lately been on the Genoa-New York run. She is a four-decked steel twin-screw steamer, of 10,911 gross tonnage, built in 1900 at the Vulcan Works, Stettin.]

JAPAN'S TERMS.

ANNOUNCEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

(REUTERS'S SERVICE.)

Bombay, April 8, 7.45 a.m.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has announced in the House of Commons that the question of perpetual leases in Japan will be the subject of a separate agreement.

There is considerable speculation regarding the object of the inclusion in the Japanese tariff treaty of a schedule enumerating certain articles, continuing to be admitted into free England, and provision being made enabling both Governments to modify the schedules after the lapse of a year.

This is regarded by Tariff Reformers as indicating the possibility of Tariff Reform in the near future and a threat of retaliation against Japanese unless substantial reductions are made in the new tariff.

Telegrams.

PARTY MURDERED.

ON ASSAM BORDER.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 7, 9.30 p.m.

The murder is reported of the Noel Williamson party, on the border of Assam.

SEVERE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

MANY DEATHS.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

London, April 7, 9.30 p.m.

The severe weather which is prevailing in England now is primarily the cause of many deaths.

THE HAGUE.

CHINESE REPRESENTATIVE.

(SHUNG PO SERVICE.)

Peking, April 7.

The Throne intends to appoint Prince Long as plenipotentiary to the Hague Conference.

BOXING.

The Sirhind-Boxing Tournament, which is now in progress at Umballa, is being held this year at that station, instead of at Simla as in previous years says the "Asian." In connection with this tournament the Inter-Regimental Boxing Championship of India is being competed for.

The Championship Trophy is the Blue Ribband of Regimental Boxing and is keenly contested by all the best boxing regiments in India. Last year's winners, the South Wales Borderers, have gone home, but amongst the Regiments competing this year are the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Royal Sussex Regiment, Royal West Kents, Inniskilling Dragoons, Connaught Rangers, Essex Regiment, Northumberland Fusiliers, the King's Regiment, Gordon Highlanders, Royal Irish Regiment, King's Royal Rifle, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, 17th Lancers, King's Dragoon Guards, and Black Watch. The entries this year number 155 which, although less than last year, is most satisfactory.

The Officers' events have filled well, the Light-weight class having no less than 14 entries, which include the name of Capt. Shaw, Royal Artillery, the winner of several Army Championships. Boxing is taking place in the open near the Central Gymnasium, competitors being accommodated in the Rest Camp bungalows, which altogether is a great improvement on the Camp arrangements at Simla in September last. The detail of entries is as follows:—Catch Weights, 7; Middle Weights, 36; Light Weights, 46; Feather Weights, 35; Bantam Weights, 28; Boys, 7; Officers' Heavy Weights, 4; Middle Weights, 5; Light Weights, 14.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs E. S. Kadoorie report:—Business since last report has been on a somewhat larger scale, and although transactions have been slightly more numerous, the market cannot be described as a free one.

Rubber.—The price of fine hard Para has not materially altered since last quoted, to-day's price being 5s 11d as against 6s 2d a week ago. The London share market would appear to be fairly steady, a considerable number of shares having been sold to London during the week.

Singapore share market continues dull.

SHANGHAI SHARES.

The quotations from the Stock Exchange on the 3rd were:—Maatschappij, etc. in Langkat, Ld. shares at 11s 10d-12 for cash; Samatun Rubber Estate, Ld. shares at 11s 4d for cash; Bukit Toli Alang Rubber Ld. shares at 11s 3-4 for cash; and Chiemor United Rubber Estate, Ld. shares at 11s 2 for cash.

INDIAN NEWS.

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA.

Calcutta, March 14.—The "Indian Daily News" reports a serious outbreak of cholera amongst junior European assistants of the Fort Gloster Jute Mills, Mr. Malcolm Smith and Mr. Andrew Guthrie having died within the past few days and three other assistants being down with the malady which seems to have developed after drinking soda water from the buzzer at a tennis party.

BOY SCOUTS FOR ENGLAND.

Bangalore, March 14.—The Scoutmaster of the Bangalore Boy Scouts has received an invitation from Sir Robert Baden Powell for the King's rally during the Coronation week. "It is possible a contingent will go to England in May."

The Weather Forecast.



On the 8th at 11.55 a.—The barometer has risen moderately in E. Japan, and fallen over the China coast, particularly in the North.

A depression, which was lying over the Yangtze valley yesterday, is now moving into the Yellow Sea.

The highest pressure is shown over S.E. Japan and adjacent waters.

Light or moderate E. and S.E. winds may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

Forecast District.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, E. winds, moderate or light; f. i.

2.—Formosa Channel, Variable winds, light or moderate.

3.—South coast of China, between Hongkong and Lanchow, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China, between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000.
RESERVE FUNDS 15,000,000
Sinking Fund 15,000,000
Total \$45,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO. \$15,000,000
TRUSTEES \$15,000,000

Count of Directors:
Hon. Mr. Henry Kenton, Chairman
G. H. Mead, Esq., Deputy Chairman
F. H. Armstrong, Esq., G. R. Lamm, Esq.,
G. H. Mead, Esq., F. Loh, Esq.,
A. Forbes, Esq., W. Logan, Esq.,
G. F. Ireland, Esq., R. Sheehan, Esq.,
G. S. Gubbay, Esq., H. A. Siebs, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABH.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.
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HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
N. J. STABH, Chief Manager.

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THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABH, Chief Manager.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,600,000
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INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent.
W. DICKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 21st Mar., 1911. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Limited.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... 10,800,000
Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
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KOBE. TIENTSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWCHANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
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HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months 4 per cent. p.a.
" 6 " 3 1/2 " " "
" 3 " 2 1/2 " " "
TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....Gold \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND.....Gold \$3,250,000
Gold \$6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
60 Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:—
36, Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
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THE Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 " 3 1/2 " " "
For 3 " 2 1/2 " " "
GEO. HOGG, Manager.
No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 20th Feb., 1911. [19]

Banks.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

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Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin

Tientsin Tsingtau Yokohama.

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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. TIMMERSCHMIDT, Manager.

Hongkong, 16th Mar., 1911. [2]

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HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

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J. A. Wattie, Esq., Managing Director.

A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.

S. B. Neil, Esq., F.I.A., Actuary.

A STRONG British Corporation Registered under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Assurance Companies' Acts, England.

Insurance in Force.....\$37,855,895.00

Assets 8,415,260.00

Income for Year ... 3,566,549.00

Insurance Fund..... 8,216,813.00

LEFFERTS, Hongkong, Canton, Macao

KNOX, Esq., District Manager.

B. W. TAPE, Esq., District Secretary.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector, Hongkong.

ADVISORY BOARD, HONGKONG.

Sir Paul Chuter, Kt., C.M.G.

T. F. Hough, Esq.

C. J. Lafont, Esq.

Hongkong, 26th Jan., 1911. [810]

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The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom references can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

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AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1908.

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HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

His Always on Hand

CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND

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13, D'ARVILLE STREET, HONGKONG.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI About 10th Apr. Freight and Passage.

SHANGHAI About 13th Apr. Freight and Passage.

LONDON, VIA Noon. See Special Advertisement.

LONDON, VIA About 19th Apr. Freight and Passage.

LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO & PORT SAID

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Sumatra About 20th Apr. Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 8th April, 1911.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1900.

A. F. DAVIES, Manager. [25]

GRAND HOTEL,

No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Telephone 197.

A FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.

MANAGEMENT AND CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT

Special rates for families on application.

F. REICHMANN, Proprietor, Hongkong, 1st February, 1911.

J. H. OXBERRY, Manager. [85]

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(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel, recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and comfortable rooms, excellent cuisine under the supervision of an experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate. First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of

L. GAMEAU, Proprietor, N. BLUMENTHAL, Manager.

Telephone, 170. Telegrams "Astor." [24]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

Plunket's Gap, the Peak, near the Tram Terminus. Tel. 50.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong 22nd July, 1910. [27]

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BELLE VIEW HOTEL.

Telephone No. 907.

SESSIONS 10 A.M. to 12 Noon.

2 P.M. to 4 P.M.

Admission 25 cents.

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9 P.M. to 11 P.M.

Admission 50 cents.

String Band will play at the above Hotel every Sunday commencing from 4.30 p.m. to 11 p.m.

W. GALLAGHER, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1911. [25]

BAGUIO HOTEL.

The Mountain Capital's New and Modern Hotel

BAGUIO, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Hot and Cold Baths. Excellent Cuisine.

Running Water in Each Room.

LIVERY STABLE and GARAGE IN CONNECTION.

Rates 5 and 6 Pesos per Day. Special Monthly Rates. [908]

Intimations.

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Docking Length...515 ft. Docking Length...375 ft. Docking Length...481 ft.

Width of Entrance 80 " Width of Entrance 52 " Width of Entrance 63 "

Water on Blocks...23 " Water on Blocks...26 " Water on Blocks...21.5 "

Moorings basin 600 feet by 100 feet by 25 feet deep.

VERY description of repair work is undertaken. A large assortment of material including tail shafts are kept in stock. Two powerful tow boats, floating derrick to lift 45 tons pneumatic, electric, hydraulic plants, etc. Manufacturers of engines, boilers, tanks, lighters, constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

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105 buildings, principally of brick and steel, 353 entrances. 18 buildings are private bonded warehouses. Floor area 73,343 square yards or 15.15 acres. Direct water frontage of 2.30 miles in length, part having a depth of 25 feet at low water, suitable for steamers discharging direct into warehouses. Railway siding with direct connection to the Government railways. Use of 45 ton derrick tugs, launches, etc. Customhouse brokerage and insurance undertaken. Rates moderate.

Yokohama, October 13th, 1910. [82]

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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ESTABLISHED 1861.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1911. [2]

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no man would ever buy

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REMINGTON.

SIEMSEN & CO.,

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A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF EASTER GOODS.

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Early Orders Solicited

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HOT X BUNS.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1911. [497]

TSANG KWONG COMPANY.

ELECTRICAL AND GAS CONTRACTORS.

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Telephone No. 890.

Hongkong, 2nd Jan., 1911. [78]

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ARTIFICIAL WREATHS

in

PATENT DOME CASES.

Simple, Strong, and Effective.

All Sizes—Moderate Prices

C. E. WARREN & CO.

30 & 32, Des Vaux Road, Central.

Hongkong, 4th Mar., 1911. [874]

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

WHAT THEY THINK.

China Mail.

A PERMANENT MEMORIAL.

We are greatly inclined to support the suggestion that the Coronation Committee should approach the trustees of the City Hall to discover by what means the Colony could, with their co-operation, be put into possession of an up-to-date theatre and assembly rooms. The trustees might either be bought out, or if for sentimental reasons the big firms interested feeling that proposition, then perhaps they could be induced to allow the public to co-operate with them in a suitable scheme. We see no reason why such a project could not be realised, for the site of the City Hall was originally practically a free gift from the Crown. Trustees do their best for the benefit of the community under existing circumstances, but at present we believe the place hardly pays the cost of upkeep and therefore no funds are forthcoming for improvements. All the more reason, therefore, if the public are willing to put up the money and shoulder the responsibility, that advantage should be taken of the present opportunity.

Daily Press.

CHINESE CRUISER VISITS ENGLAND.

The vast majority of the population of China have never seen a warship, and those who have seen a modern warship flying the dragon flag must be, comparatively speaking, an infinitesimal proportion of China's millions. But there is evidently a determination in Government circles at Peking to interest the public in the Naval question, and press forward the "reorganisation of the Navy," by which is meant its expansion and development into a Naval force which will count in the Pacific. It is recognised that a public opinion needs to be cultivated on the subject, and in these days when the newspaper Press is a growing educational force in China, public interest in the unwonted doings of the Chinese fleet can be aroused in a manner which has never been possible before in China. Great interest was manifested in the cruise of the Chinese squadron to the Southern Seas, a couple of years ago, and we observe that another cruise in those waters is to be undertaken this year. These naval visits appeal to the popular imagination of the Chinese people both at home and abroad, and nothing could be better calculated to stimulate public interest in the Navy than the long voyage of the cruiser Hoi-chi to represent the Chinese Nation at the Coronation of the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland who is also King of the British Dominions over the Sea, and Emperor of India.

South China Morning Post.

THE TREATY BETWEEN AMERICA AND JAPAN.

That Washington did not stand upon its rights was of material assistance to Japan in approaching the other Powers for, in matters of international etiquette, the principle of co-operation is not unlike that which animates a flock of sheep. One Government does much as another has done already, and there would have been no treaty revision for Japan in the present year of grace if Washington had stood out. As a matter of fact the Government of the United States, so far from holding off from the arrangement, was the first Government to enter it. This is evidence of a better spirit in the relations of the two countries but whether it survives after the tariff provisions have come up for discussion remains to be seen. It does not seem that, as the merchants of the Mikado's ally have had been so badly treated, the Japanese Government will ignore for very long the advantages which accrue to it from its present position of economic independence. Moreover, we do not suppose that consideration of the arrangements relating to the future tariffs will be long delayed for the "ad interim" concession is giving American exporters a rich harvest though no doubt it is one that will be fully appreciated when the precise weight of the tax that is to lie upon the pockets of American manufacturers of the future, comes up for decision.

Intimations.



**A. S. WATSON &
CO., LD**

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Scotland

GENUINE AGE

AND

**FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.**

Robert Porter & Co.'s

BULL DOG

BRAND

GUINNESS'

STOUT

in P NTS and SPLITS.

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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910. [28]

The object of this paper is to publish
correct information, to serve the truth
and print the news without fear or
favour.

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**THE
Hongkong Telegraph**

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1911

JAPAN'S TRADE.

The new Anglo-Japanese commercial treaty, telegraphic news of which we published yesterday, draws attention to an interesting report on Japanese commerce published under the direction of the French Ministry of Trade and Industry. The author is a M. Pila, who has studied his subject deeply, and while his report is too voluminous for detailed mention some of his "findings" will be of interest and value at this juncture when the commerce of England and Japan is undergoing a change. Dealing with the subject of direct trade M. Pila adduces two powerful reasons against it, which are indeed symptomatic of the Japanese market, namely, its instability and uncertainty and the peculiarities of Japanese commercial morality. Under the first objection must be placed the extraordinary variations of the market due to extreme sensitiveness in demand. The consuming power of the people, says M. Pila, is capable of remarkable con-

traction. Under the influence of an economic cause or even of administrative intervention it may be reduced considerably, restricting to a corresponding extent the possibilities of trade in general and imports in particular. In its review of M. Pila's report the "Japan Chronicle" points out that a large number of Japanese merchants have no solidity—in fact, possess nothing. They exist only in times of prosperity, and then principally on the credit accorded them, often imprudently, by foreign importers. How can it be expected, therefore, asks M. Pila, that the manufacturer abroad, far away and generally ill-informed, would be in a position to adopt all the measures and precautions required by these changing circumstances?

The second objection to direct trade referred to by M. Pila lies in the peculiarities of Japanese commercial morality, about which so much has been said, not only by foreigners who have had bitter experiences and those who have Japan's welfare at heart, but by influential Japanese in Government and private circles who refuse to shut their eyes to unpleasant facts. As M. Pila says, Japan's commercial dishonesty has become the current theme of dissertations in the Press, of homilies by economists and responsible persons, of Ministerial circulars, of Japanese Consular reports, &c. Let us hope that the new treaty will place Anglo-Japanese trade on a sounder footing.

THE USES OF ADVERSITY.

It is a pleasure to believe, as we are told, that there is a silver lining to every cloud; it is particularly pleasant to accept this statement in view of the situation in China at the present moment. The clouds have been gloomy above her for some time past. She has suffered the plague, has been taken to task by Russia, and if the result proves anything—proved in the wrong, and has had to throw cold water upon the somewhat excessive aspirations of her newly-elected "Commons." She is not yet out of the wood, but at least light has been thrown upon her path, and while the indications of the latter—we refer to the telegrams in our news columns to-day—are somewhat sensational, they clearly enough show that the country is awakening to a true sense of its position. The ethics of the dispute with Russia matter very little at all. Certain obligations, wrongly or rightly undertaken, were not fulfilled, and China has had to swallow the bitter pill produced by her own failure. But she recognised it as bitter and, as the telegrams we publish show, is awake at last to the necessity of "growing up." The talk of reorganising the army and navy is nothing more than an indication of the people's desire to stand four-square to the winds of modern life. It indicates that they have at last recognised that a sense of security makes for progress, that the safety of the homestead means the development of the homestead. The army may be "Prussianised," the Navy "Anglicised," but the great point is that the people of China are beginning to realise that diplomacy, however cunning, is a broken reed, and that force and force only demands attention and respect. By force we do not mean the policy of the "big stick," but the producing of inherent strength, the development of natural wealth and the nationalising of opinion. The stress of progress is being too plainly felt by China to allow her to remain unmoved by the

"adversities" which lately have galled her. She must change under them, and if we may read into the "heady" articles of her Press the spirit we believe is there, the change has already begun, and is one that will make the occupation of future "Kuljas" impossible.

HONGKONG DAY BY DAY.

The Liza Cup was raced for to-day by the members of the C.Y.C.

Governor Machado of Macao arrived yesterday, and is staying at Government House.

The Manila polo team have booked their passages on the Zafiro, which leaves on Monday.

Mr. J. W. Bolles, manager of the Standard Oil Co., proceeds to Manila on Monday by the Zafiro.

The Christian Union meeting on Monday will be conducted by Miss Eyre, who will tell about "Woman's Work in Hongkong."

It is notified that the next Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court will be held on Monday, the 24th day of April, 1911, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Hugh Pollock Tooker to act as Second Assistant Director of Public Works during the absence on leave of James Fettes Boulton.

It is notified that His Excellency the Governor has appointed, under the provisions of Section 8 of the Public Holidays Ordinance, 1875, (Ordinance No. 2 of 1875), Saturday, the 15th day of April, 1911, to be observed as a public holiday.

The Exile Motor Garage has received three new cars. One is a Buick model of the 1911 type, of 40 h.p., capable of seating seven passengers. The other two, which come from New York, arrived on the Zafiro, are American built cars.

Prince Leopold of Battenberg arrives here by the Empire tomorrow from Manila. It will be remembered that we published a telegram two days ago stating that he was seriously ill on board, and a private physician was in constant attendance.

His Excellency the Governor has directed, under Section 7 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, (Ordinance No. 1 of 1903), that the name of Mr. William Loughton Leask be added to the list of authorized architects published in Government Notification No. 10 of the 13th January, 1911.

A very pleasant evening was spent at Kowloon Dock on Thursday evening, when the bachelors were the hosts of the married members of the staff and their friends. A distinct feature of the evening was the orchestra which was in attendance, composed of members of the Dock staff, including Messrs. Gray, W. Brown, Taylor, Owen, Silas, and Soutar. Mr. David Gow acted as M.C., while Mrs. Taylor was in charge of the refreshments. Mr. R. M. Dyer, during the evening, submitted the toast of the bachelors in a very happy speech, and promised to present a silver cup for competition at tennis, golf, and singles. Mr. W. Davidson responded, thanking Mr. Dyer for his kindly interest and generosity. The health of the orchestra was submitted by Mr. John Lambart, (Lloyd's Surveyor) and acknowledged by Mr. Silas.

CRICKETERS DINE.

The third annual dinner of the Kowloon Cricket Club takes place to-night at the Station Hotel, Kowloon—the first public dinner to take place at the newly-opened hotel. Mr. William Stewart (chairman of the club) will preside, in the unavoidable absence of Sir H. N. Mody, president, and it is expected 50 will be present. The toasts include The King, Kowloon Cricket Club, Other Clubs, Our Guests, and the Chairman.

SUPREME COURT.

THE HONGKONG BUTCHERY CASE.

The case was resumed before His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, at the Supreme Court this morning, in which John Tatum, runner of the King Edward Hotel, is seeking for accounts to be taken in connection with the Hongkong Butchery Company since September, 1894, as against Frederick Howell, head bailiff of the Supreme Court, the appointment of a Receiver and for further or other relief.

Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, was for the defendant.

Defendant's cross-examination was continued.

Mr. Slade—You were telling us yesterday in answer to my friend that from the beginning of the Hongkong Butchery Company in January, 1897, you were in the habit of crossing cashed cheques?

Defendant—I did so, but I was rather hasty about it. On going through the pass-book, I find that I did not do so. My memory has had to go back 8 or 9 years and I could not remember.

Mr. Slade—When did you first begin doing this?

Defendant—I see in my pass-book that on the 18th November, 1904, that a cheque for \$120 was paid and on the 21st a cheque for \$50 and on the 17th I see cheques were paid for \$183.09 and \$143.80.

Mr. Slade—They are not approximately the same amounts?

Defendant—No, I would give him cheques in round sums. The item of \$50 had nothing to do with the Hongkong Butchery Company but it concerned a solicitor of the Colony.

His Lordship—Mr. Howell, we don't want to know anything except payments which were made to the Hongkong Butchery Company in return for those cheques.

Mr. Slade—You say that you paid out to him \$120 and \$50.

Defendant—No, I don't say that. On the 18th I paid him \$120.

Mr. Slade—And then you paid him \$50?

Defendant—No, wait a minute. I may have paid him from my own account.

Mr. Slade—When you received money, you did not pay back exactly the same amount?

Defendant—No. For example, if I received \$207, I would give him \$270 and keep the balance myself.

His Lordship—Then having regard to these complicated transactions, you must have kept some record of them.

Defendant—No, I have no records whatever.

His Lordship—It is not a question of your wanting a few dollars to keep in your own pockets. On 18th November you received \$147.80. Surely, you must have kept some record of it?

Defendant—None whatever.

His Lordship—Very well.

Mr. Slade—Can you trace that \$50?

Defendant—I can show you the receipt for—

Mr. Slade—You owed a bill for November?

Defendant—Yes.

Mr. Slade—What was the amount of the bill?

Defendant—\$28.00.

Mr. Slade—When was it paid?

Defendant—On the 1st November. The bill for October was \$20.32.

Mr. Slade—It seems to me that this system of receiving and crossing cashed cheques was initiated by your attorney?

Defendant—I can't say that.

Mr. Slade—When did Tang Kee first suggest it to you?

Defendant—He said that the man who used to cash the cheques before was dead.

His Lordship—When was it?

Defendant—I don't remember.

Mr. Slade—You've told us another thing—that you received \$15 a month from Tang Kee from 1895 onwards. Have you anything whatever to verify your statement?

Defendant—Nothing whatever.

Mr. Slade—Again your word is unsupported.

His Lordship—I wish you would tell us what this \$15 was for.

Defendant—For rent. It is still paid.

Mr. Slade—If that's correct, you must have received some sort of an account from Tang Kee or the butchery showing that.

Defendant—I've no account whatever showing the \$15.

His Lordship—It must appear in the Butchery Company's books. The business is still running.

Defendant—It might, I don't know.

Mr. Slade—Surely you must have receipts. Do you know what your income is?

Defendant—From my salary?

Mr. Slade—I don't want to pry into your private affairs. I simply want to know whether you keep any record.

Defendant—No record whatever.

Mr. Potter—Sometimes it's better not to (Laughter).

Mr. Slade—Surely, Mr. Howell, you must have seen inserted the following words "Goods supplied, less so much, balance \$15."

Defendant—I don't read Chinese.

Mr. Slade—You've had, I believe, a good deal of experience of Chinese accounts?

Defendant—I know as much as anybody in this Court about Chinese accounts.

Mr. Slade—Don't you know, Mr. Howell, that if debit and credit are drawn up in Chinese accounts, they would invariably show the debit balance?

Defendant—No, I don't.

Mr. Slade—Among the witnesses you are going to call, is there anybody who is going to verify your statement?

Defendant—I know Tang Kee is going to be called but whether he's going to produce the books I cannot say.

Mr. Slade—Did not Mr. Tatum come back from America and remain permanently in the Colony?

Defendant—I don't know.

Mr. Slade—And did he not ask you for the accounts?

Mr. Potter—Tatum himself never suggested that.

Mr. Slade—He said he came back and interviewed Howell.

Mr. Potter—He never suggested that nor was he asked about it.

Defendant—I never saw him till December, 1899.

Mr. Slade—I put it to you that he saw you in January of that year and he pressed you for accounts.

Mr. Potter—I understood it all along that he was away for two years.

Mr. Slade—That exactly corresponds with the two years from January, 1897, to January, 1899.

His Lordship—What I understood the plaintiff to say was that he was away for two years and I fancy he said that when he came back he asked for accounts.

Mr. Potter—It's quite possible. Of course, I understand the position now, but everybody in this Court was under the impression that the first interview was on the 11th December, 1899.

Mr. Slade—You said that plaintiff was not entitled to the accounts.

Defendant—I did not. I made out a copy of the accounts and handed it to him. I employed Barker to make up the accounts.

Mr. Slade—What did you pay him—\$25?

Defendant—I can't say. I see that in June I paid him \$25.

His Lordship—What was this man Barker?

Defendant—He was accountant in the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company. He used to come to my house and have drinks with me.

Mr. Slade—When was Barker first put on to the books?

Defendant—Within a month or so of the closing of the Hongkong Butchery Company.

Mr. Slade—Opening, you mean?

Defendant—Certainly not; closing.

At this point, Counsel asked witness to produce certain books in connection with the accounts. Defendant expressed his inability to do so.

Mr. Slade—But, Mr. Howell, you are a strictly methodical man and you must have kept accounts of the transactions. Surely you have a record?

Defendant—As far as the Hongkong Butchery Company is concerned, there was no entry one way or the other. One cheque counteracts another.

At this stage, Counsel drew defendant's attention to certain bills sent to various parties and asked witness where he had obtained the material which led him to send the bills in question. After

some time, defendant stated he could not give an explanation.

Mr. Slade—There are other books, I suggest, which have been suppressed which showed that the business of the company was uncommonly profitable one?

Defendant—There are no other books, my Lord.

Mr. Slade—Then where did these materials come from?

Defendant—I have already said that if I had kept the books from day to day, I might have been able to tell you. All I can say is that I received the money from time to time and conscientiously paid it into the bank.

At this stage, defendant was asked whether he could answer a certain question with regard to the accounts.

Defendant—I shall be very pleased to do so if Counsel would suggest some way of doing it.

Mr. Slade (heatedly)—You see here some paying-in slips, which you obtained through the bank and which you asked us to admit. In the same way that you have been able to obtain these paying-in slips, sir, you could have done the other thing.

Mr. Potter—There's no need for my friend to address Mr. Howell in that way. He can easily find out for himself what he wants to know.

Mr. Slade—The suggestion that he did not know how to go about it is what amused me.

After further cross-examination, his Lordship asked how many more witnesses there were.

Mr. Potter—Four, my Lord.

His Lordship—There are important questions in the case. How long will you take, Mr. Slade?

Mr. Slade—About an hour and a half.

Mr. Potter—Probably Mr. Howell will occupy the morning.

His Lordship—There's a common jury case on Monday.

Mr. Potter—I know, my Lord, but this case is more important than the common jury case. Both my friend and myself are engaged in the case.

His Lordship—The point is how are the jurors to be informed? Will the evening papers please mention that the jurors will not be required on Monday?

The reporters present in Court noted his Lordship's request and the case was adjourned till Monday at 11 a.m.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

A HUNGRY CHAIR COOLIE.

The case in which Au Hee and Lee Hip, chair-coolies, sued Mr. D. H. Silas to recover the sum of \$17.20 each for wages due was heard before Mr. Justice F. A. Hazeland, Acting Puisne Judge, at the Summary Court this morning. Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon appeared on behalf of the defendant. The plaintiffs appeared in person.

In the case of one of the plaintiffs, it was asserted by the defendant that he was ordered to take the plaintiff to the Race Course and on the way back to the house helped himself to the remnants of the dishes, although he was strictly enjoined to refrain from doing so. The man admitted that he felt hungry and ate the food.

BROUGHT A SUBSTITUTE.

The complaint against the second plaintiff was that he left suddenly and provided a substitute without notice and on his return he was refused his wages on the ground that he was not entitled to them.

Judgment was entered for the defendant. Costs were disallowed.

AN ABSENT DEFENDANT.

The Kwong Lung Tye firm, store-keepers, of 32, Hing Lung Street, sued Lau Man Wai, steward on board the s.s. Honan, to recover the sum of \$1,325, being amount of balance due for goods sold and delivered. Plaintiffs, in order to bring the action within Summary Jurisdiction, waived the sum of \$325.

Defendant, being absent, judgment was entered for the plaintiffs by default. Costs were given in favour of the plaintiff.

Mr. Forrier has won the Sling-lai golf championship.

We learn from Peking that Mr. Laurin, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, has been appointed Secretary of the International Plague Conference, the session of which began on April 3.

WORLD'S NEWS.

(From "N.O. DAILY NEWS.")

POLITICS IN RUSSIA.

London, April 3.—Telegrams from St. Petersburg state that forty-four members of the Council of Empire have been both nominated and elected, including members of every party. A reactionary Liberal has given notice of an interpellation which, while bowing to the will of the Tsar, charges the Government with a breach of the fundamental laws of the Empire by its action in connexion with local government in Poland, and demands an explanation.

THE DISARMAMENT QUESTION.

London, April 1.—Telegrams from Paris state that the Senate has passed a Bill authorizing the laying-down of two battleships. M. Delcasse, Minister for Marine, replying to protests against excessive armaments, said that, pending the rising of the dawn of general disarmaments, which the German Chancellor's speech did not permit them to expect tomorrow, it was their duty to think of the pressing necessities of national defence. He added that he would see that France was not out-distanced by other nations.

BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

London March 24.—Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the House of Commons, declared his belief that an arrangement could now be effected whereby the Baghdad Railway could be made a purely commercial undertaking. The Government would strive to secure for Great Britain an active share in the railway. "Tokio Asahi."

TAFT AND PEACE.

New York, March 23.—Though not directly said so by him, the German Emperor, according to a magazine article written by Dr. Sieman, who is in His Majesty's confidence, is opposed to the peace treaty proposed by President Taft, characterizing it as a man's dream, and remarking that it was ridiculous that the Anglo-Saxons should institute themselves as the police of the world to maintain the peace. "Tokio Asahi."

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

(From "N.O. DAILY NEWS.")

THE MANCHU DYNASTY.

Peking, April 3.—In response to a memorial from General Yin Chang, Minister for War, who is known to have favoured hostilities during the recent crisis, an extraordinary Edict has been issued, which gives the Prince Regent chief command of the Chinese forces. The Edict exhorts the Army to remember that the Manchus conquered China and have maintained control for three centuries owing to their military efficiency, which is China's only means of maintaining national and domestic security. An inspiring message has been forwarded privately to the troops.

ATTACK ON A MISSIONARY.

Tientsin, April 2.—The Rev. John Murray of the American Presbyterian Mission of this city, was attacked on March 28 by ruffians a hundred in number. He was wounded in the head, arms and legs and was badly beaten. The cause of the attack was a silly story in connexion with the stealing of a child. Mr. Murray arrived last night under a Government escort and is now out of danger. His assailants have been arrested. The Chinese officials are showing themselves most solicitous and efficient.

SANITARY BOARD.

Among the matters to be discussed at Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board are:

Minute by the President of the Board relative to the proposed change of "Board of Health" for "Sanitary Board."

Minute by the President of the Board relative to the new contract for the City Conservancy.

Report of the Committee re a complaint against the City Conservancy contractor.

Correspondence relative to rebuilding the Old Western Market.

TO-DAY'S SPORT.

THE V.R.C. MEETING.

The fourteenth athletic meeting of the V.R.C., held under the laws of the A.A.A., took place to-day at Happy Valley. The patrons were His Excellency Sir F. Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Winslow, K.C.B., O.V.O., O.M.G., H.E. Major General C. A. Anderson, C.B., Commodore O. J. Eyres, R.N.

The Judges were Messrs. W. Armstrong, W. A. Gault, T. E. Pearson, H. L. O. Garrett, R. L. Bridger, A. McKirdy, F. A. Macintosh, A. Rodger, J. Rodger, Dr. C. Forsyth, A. N. Kemp. Referee: Mr. G. A. Caldwell. Clerks of the Course: Messrs. L. E. Lammert, A. E. Dunne, R. C. Wicheil, A. Charlton, G. W. Avenell. Starters: Messrs. A. R. Sutherland, J. H. Mead. Timekeepers: Messrs. T. Mead, T. Chee, C. Bunje. Hon. Treasurer: Mr. A. A. Claxton. Hon. Secretary: Mr. F. Lammert.

The weather was most favourable, and the attendance large. The Band of the 8th Regiment favoured with selections. The results were as follow:—

Long Jump (Three Tries) — E. Dillner 1 (3 ft. 5 in.)
120 Yards Flat Race (Handicap) 1st Heat.

H. L. O. Garrett 1
L. Goldenberg 2
Time: 13.15 secs.

Second Heat.
J. F. Castro 1
A. M. Sullivan 2
Time: 12.25 secs.

High Jump—(Three tries).
No entries.

100 yards Flat Race—(Challenger Cup).—Presented by Dr. F. H. Kow. To be won three years before becoming the property of a competitor.

1st Heat.
J. F. Castro 1
A. M. Sullivan 2

2nd Heat.
H. L. O. Garrett 1
E. Dillner 2
Time: 10.15 secs.

Boys' Race, 100 Yards (handicap). Open to all boys between the ages of 6 and 10. Handicap at the post, ages to be stated on entry.

Rozario 1
D. Castro 2
Time: 12.15 secs.

Team Race—(200 Yards).—
Teams of 4.
Lusitano Recreation Club 1.
Girls Race (80 yards, handicap). Open to girls between the ages of 6 and 10.

Silva 1
Hanson 2
120 yards Final.
J. F. Castro 1
H. L. O. Garrett 2
Time: 10.25 secs.

120 Yards Final.
J. F. Castro 1
E. Dillner 2
Time: 12.15 secs.

Bicycle Race—Two miles (handicap), start in saddle.
D. Macrae 1
A. H. Carroll 2
Time: 6 min. 13 sec.

120 Yards Hurdle Race—(10 flights).
A. O. Leith 1
A. A. Claxton 2
Time: 20 sec.

Half-mile Flat Race—(Open to soldiers, sailors and police).
Private Best (R.E.) 1
Private Rickard (K.O.Y.L.I.) 2
Time: 2 min. 11.15 sec.

220 Yards Flat Race (handicap).
J. F. Castro 1
Aitchison 2
Time: 23.45 sec.

The L. C. O. has been considering the adoption of a coat of arms. May we suggest, as supporters, two ratons? "rampant?"

Fifty members of the Madrid Police Force have been told off to look after wearers of the harem skirt. Over here, we all look after them when we can catch a glimpse.

Quicksilver has advanced £2 per bottle in three weeks. After last summer's weather, we really thought quicksilver would never make an upward movement again.

Lord Burnham, in a recent speech, pointed out that journalists, to be successful in their calling, have to sacrifice pretty nearly everything. Yes, excepting (he truth).

Hats covered with vegetables are to be the real thing this season, with the fair sex. A rival trimmed with tripe and a mixed grill might be expected at any moment.

HONGKONG LADIES' RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SCORES TO DATE.

The scores to date at the shoot of the Hongkong Ladies' Rifle Association are as follows:—

No. 1 Competition, Fifty Yards. Scratch.

Mrs. Wrigley 1 (31)
Mrs. Jackson 2 (31)
Mrs. L. G. Bird 3 (30)

No. 2 Competition, Fifty Yards Handicap.

Mrs. Denny 1 (35)
Miss Bonbow 2 (35)
Mrs. Walker 3 (35)

No. 3 Competition, Seventy Yards. Scratch.

Mrs. Bird 1 (31)
Mrs. Keswick 2 (30)
Mrs. Denny 3 (30)

No. 4 Competition, Seventy Yards Handicap.

Mrs. Wrigley 1 (34)
Mrs. Lyndon 2 (34)
Mrs. Walker 3 (34)

No. 5 Competition, Two Minutes, Fifty Yards, Scratch.

Miss Bonbow 1 (71)
Miss Sedl 2 (70)
Mrs. Keswick 3 (65)

No. 6 Competition, Scratch, Aggregate.

Miss M. Loureiro 1 (127)
Mrs. L. G. Bird 2 (126)
Mrs. Wrigley 3 (120)

No. 7 Competition, Jockey Club Challenge Cup.

Miss M. Loureiro 1 (34)
Miss M. Loureiro 1 (31)
Mrs. L. G. Bird 2 (26)

Mrs. Wrigley 3 (23)
No. 10 Competition, The O'Connell Cup, Fifty and Seventy-five yards.

Mrs. Bird 1 (61)
No. 12 Competition, Slow and Rapid.

Miss Loureiro 1 (44)
Miss Bonbow 2 (44)
Mrs. Keswick 3 (41)

The Consolation shoot had not been fired off before we went to press.

The prizegiving took place at 4.30 p.m., in the presence of a large number of spectators. Mrs. Anderson undertook the pleasant duty.

The meeting has shown that our fair markswomen possess a proficiency which might well be the envy of the more war-like sex.

POLICE COURT.

The charge against Liu Fua Sing, for being a rogue and vagabond in No. 1, College Gardens, was again heard this morning. Defendant stated that he was chased by another man and when the latter caught up to him, he said there was a fire up the hill and three men were arrested. Defendant thought he would also be arrested and he ran into the house. Defendant was discharged.

A coolie employed in carrying sugar was charged with the theft of 9 lbs. of sugar from the a.s. Chung Sang, the property of the China Sugar Refinery Company. Mr. E. R. Auccott prosecuted on behalf of the Company.

The defendant pleaded guilty, and his Worship passed sentence of three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour, and three hours' stocks.

It is proposed to hold a billiard handicap and championship tournament, (separate competitions) at Volunteer headquarters at an early date.

It is reported that the number of plague-infected rats or marmos captured in Manchuria up to the end of February is over 20,000.

Increasing number of Russian subjects among the population of Chinese Turkestan is reported.

The most interesting case at the forthcoming circuit of the British Supreme Court for China at Tientsin will undoubtedly be that of Mr. von Bruckner against Mr. Eggeling of the Russo-Asiatic Bank in Peking, arising out of something that was said by the latter about the former, in connection with business matters in Tientsin.—"China Critic."

Dr. Orville Owen is making a determined effort to discover documents which will prove that Bacon wrote the plays of Shakespeare. It is fortunate for Stratford-on-Avon (where Miss Correll resides) that its fame does not rest only on the fact of its being the birthplace of Shakespeare.

Judge Parry has been appointed to succeed the late Judge Emden. His Honour is the author of "Katawampus, What the Butler Saw, and The Captain of the School, and The Lambeth County Court will no doubt soon come to be recognised as the Home of Light Farce."

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"PUNCH'S" LATEST.

"Turnips and Straw for Sale. Mr. James Beattie, Gardener, will point out the turnips."—Advt. in "Aberdeen Weekly Press."

And then we shall all be able to guess which the straw is.

Small Boy: "If you please, Sir—May we have an extra half-holiday this afternoon?"

Headmaster: "Why?"

Small Boy: "Well—Sir—we thought you might feel like it, Sir—as you were singing in your bath this morning!"

"Harkness rose and opened his cigarette case. Reggie snatched it greedily, and, biting off the end, lit it with trembling fingers."—"Daily Mail" Feuilleton.

Sombody ought to speak to Reggie about this. To smoke only one end of a cigarette—whether the end he bites off or the other—is sheer extravagance.

The Burglars' Scruple. It was only when they re-assembled in the dining-room to count their swag that an envelope on the mantel-piece revealed to them the identity of their victim.

"Swelp me, 'Enry," said Albert, reverently removing his cap, "swelp me if this ain't Lloyd Jargo's house. We can't rob him. 'E's one of us, like, when it comes to 'en-roosts."

"Yus," said Henry, "and didn't 'is pal 'ot 'off old Alf Davie's uncle? 'E's our friend!"

And replacing their boot, except just enough to cover expenses, they stepped out over the roofs the grey dawn broke over Brighton.

Charivaria. The Irish-Nationalist Members of Parliament have decided not to attend the Coronation, and in Ireland it is being asked, Will the Coronation now be held?

Sir Edward Grey, in answer to a question in the House, stated that no concrete proposals relative to the Bagdad Railway were at present before the Government. Some of us are of the opinion that it is time that the iron hand were shown, and would like to see some 'ferro-concrete' proposals emanate from our Government.

The Kaiser, in declining to interfere in a case which was put before him, declared that attempted suicide was not a crime for which there is any earthly tribunal. This partial abdication on the part of the Kaiser has surprised his countrymen, who fear it points to a failing belief in his own powers.

The Drury Lane pantomime has now gone into a second edition. We understand, however, that it will have to be withdrawn in December next to make way for another pantomime, of an equally seasonable character.

"Heaven knows we have enough without looking for other burdens," said President Taft in disclaiming all desire for annexation. We like this picture of Canada as a white man's burden.

Mr. Haldane, in his memorandum on the Army Estimates, drew attention to the shortage of officers. Private Baxter, on the other hand, is 6 ft. 8 1/4 inches in his socks.

The wholesale, retail and manufacturing stationers have decided that on March 21st everyone connected with the trade shall send the Postmaster-General a card protesting against the decision to sell postcards and lettercards at the price of the stamps on them. It is rumoured that, with a view to increasing his revenue this way, the Postmaster-General will postpone the inauguration of the reform from year to year.

Judge Parry has been appointed to succeed the late Judge Emden. His Honour is the author of "Katawampus, What the Butler Saw, and The Captain of the School, and The Lambeth County Court will no doubt soon come to be recognised as the Home of Light Farce."

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THE PLAGUE.

Moukden, 17th March.—The American Delegates are here and are holding important post-mortem examinations at the plague hospital, and although everything is done with all possible care and reverence, stories are beginning to go round and the people are a little uneasy. The native press should do its duty at this time and see that no misleading stories are circulated through its medium. It might enlighten the populace greatly, and set their minds at rest, by telling the simple truth, and saying that many remedies, which now save thousands of lives, were only found out after much careful research. For example, China now enjoys the benefits of smallpox vaccine, which saves millions of her people, and the bubonic germs having been discovered a remedy was soon found.

The Chinese Government, with praiseworthy promptitude, invited the best plague scientists to meet in this city, and now this must not be spoiled by any foolishness on the part of the people who have, on the whole, behaved so well, hitherto, during this crisis, despite the attempts of some secret agents to stir up trouble, so as to involve the officials, who were striving hard to save their people.

The death-rate yesterday was only four.—"China Gazette."

LAWN TENNIS.

Further games of tennis were played yesterday afternoon on the Cricket Ground in connection with the tournament and resulted as follows:—

Event "A" Championship.
Captain G. A. Addison R. E., beat C. H. Rose, 6-2; 6-2; 4-6; 6-4.

C. T. Hoss beat Major F. J. Hunter, A. O. D., 6-3; 8-6; 3-6; 6-4.

Event "B" Single Handicap "A" Class.
A. R. Fisher-R. N. (owes 30) beat H. Griffin (owes 15), 6-2; 6-3.

Event "B" Single Handicap B. Class.
C. B. Johnson (owes 15) beat Lieut. Collis Brown, K.O.Y.L.I., 6-3; 0-6; 6-3.

Doubles Handicap A. Class.
Dr. Aubrey and A. C. E. Elborough (owes 15) beat C. Willson and E. L. Hallifax (owes 30), 6-3; 3-6; 6-1.

R. F. C. Hodgland and A. R. Sutherland (owes 30) beat Lieut. Col. Staepole and Captain Addison (owes 30), 6-1; 6-4.

ALLEY BOWLING.

INTER-CLUB MATCHES.
The annual bowling match between teams of the Hongkong Club and the Club Germania was commenced on Friday evening and will be continued to-night. The scores are:—

PLAYED AT HONGKONG CLUB.

J. Hooper 793
F. Matson 533
E. P. H. Lang 640
C. H. Gale 622

O. Wagner 747
R. Seydler 718
O. Weisinger 572
H. Van Zuylen 675

PLAYED AT CLUB GERMANIA.

P. W. Goldring 574
S. P. Warbrook 693
P. R. Wolf 698
H. Humphreys 591

O. Meyer 716
F. Martin 705
E. Hasseman 671
F. Heldt 700

Returns of the average amount of Bank notes in circulation and of specie in Reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st March, 1911, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks is as follows:—Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, average, \$8,072,597; reserve, \$4,000,000. Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, average, 13,231,033; reserve, \$10,000,000. National Bank of China, Limited, average, \$25,355. Total, \$19,328,985; \$14,000,000.

The Belgian Bank is reported in the native Press to have sued the Yuseo Official Bank for Tls. 110,000, on account of unpaid bills or orders.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.

DARK-ROOM LIGHT.

There have been various kinds of ruby globes suited to electric light available for some long time, but in few cases could they be deemed safe. Makers of ruby glass frequently ignore the fact that for photographic purposes it is essential the colour in the glass should be a "safe" ruby to prevent fogging of plates, etc. Recently I was in the dark-room with quite an old hand at photography, loading some slides with plates, and I was much impressed with the careless manner he adopted. Even with a light which is considered perfectly "safe" for any kind of plate, there is no need to work quite close to the light or to unduly expose the plates. Electric light has much in its favour as an illuminant for the dark-room. The new ruby globe recently introduced by Messrs. Houghtons, which can be attached to any ordinary electric fitting, should serve a useful purpose. Where space has to be considered, this form of lamp will take up the least amount of room. The globe is dark ruby, and affords a perfectly safe light, and is fitted with a flange at the top, which when attached makes a light tight joint. An orange light can also be obtained to take the place of the ruby light when required. A practical acquaintance with the quality of any safe light we may favour is advisable, but we must not make our tests too severe. If an unexposed plate is placed about twelve inches from the light, and a coin placed on the surface of the emulsion for, say, thirty seconds, when developed the plate should be perfectly clean. On the other hand, if we find an image of the coin showing quite clearly, a covering of ruby fabric over the dark-room lamp will often remedy the trouble. In looking through an amateur's collection of negatives it is surprising how frequently one will find general fogging throughout, caused entirely by an absolute indifference to the quality of the safe light in use during development.

The question frequently arises as to the best method for drying a negative quickly, and doubtless the following remarks prove useful. I do not advocate any quick drying process unless for some special reason it is really necessary. The negative, having been washed should have the film surface carefully wiped with a plug of clean cotton wool to remove any particles of dirt. The surface water can now be removed by blotting paper (free from fluff), or a clean piece of linen rolled up into a ball and dabbed over the surface, answers equally well. The plates should now be immersed in ordinary methylated spirit for about five minutes. Shake off the droppings from one corner, and place in a draining rack, and a very few minutes the negative will be dry and ready for printing.

As a printing process gum-bichromate is little known to the majority of amateur photographers. The "Photo Miniature" (Dawbarn and Ward, Ltd.), for October contains some very practical advice on this subject, and in concise terms describes methods which render the process simple and certain in result.

The writer of the article, Mr. Walter Zimmerman, is a successful and well-known worker in gum, and is an authority on the subject. The whole process is very clearly described, and the new and original methods recommended should do much to overcome the prejudice that exists with many against gum-bichromate. Briefly, the original features are: A radically new method of coating the paper, simpler and more certain than the old, which makes possible the obtaining of black or colour prints perfect in gradation and colouring from a single coating, and which simplifies the difficulty of exposure enormously; a simple method of development, automatic in its character, which ensures similarity, regularity, and perfection of result and other minor improvements which help to the perfecting of the method. It is claimed that the net result of the improvements described in connection with gum-bichromate printing makes it a really practical and artistic method available for amateurs and professionals alike.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

KULANGSU (AMOI) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The minutes of a meeting of the Council, held at the Board Room, on the 21st March are as follows:—Present:—Messrs. W. Wilson, (Chairman), F. Graham Koll, W. R. McD. Parr, H. B. Piko, Revd. G. M. Wales, the Health Officer and the Secretary.

The Secretary reports that the work at the artesian well has now reached a depth of 125 feet 6 inches.

A letter is read from Mr. Y. Kikuchi accepting the seat on the Council vacated by Mr. Tsuchizubaya.

A letter is read from the Senior Consul informing the Council that the Mixed Court Magistrate has proceeded to Foochow and will be away for about a week, during which time the sittings of the Mixed Court will be suspended.

The report of the Government Analyst at Hongkong on the 24 samples of milk sent him for analysis on the 3rd inst., is read and ordered for publication. Certain of the samples taken from the dairies of Ng Chin Chai (Chat Hout), Ng Hei (Eng Hap) and Gan Aw Sio (Goon Hout) are reported on as containing added water, and as it is Ng Chin Chai's fourth offence, he is fined \$125.00, and the other two dairies, being first offenders, are fined \$25.00 each. In the event of the fines being unpaid the dairies in question are to be closed.

A writ has been dubbed a Sweet William. To avoid it, marigold.

Census papers are to be printed in German and Yiddish. Some of them will still be issued in English.

Measles is rife among our blue-jackets. No longer can we boast that "there are no spots on our Navy."

To-day's Advertisement.

W. W. POWELL, LIMITED.

GENTS' OUTFITTERS.

EVERYTHING FOR GENTS' WEAR.

ARRIVAL OF New Summer Goods.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

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Hongkong, 8th April, 1911. [1043]

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Between China, Japan, and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

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"MONTEAGLE".....	"ALLAN LINE".....
TUESDAY, APRIL 18TH.	FRIDAY, MAY 26TH.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA".....	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN".....
SATURDAY, APRIL 29TH.	FRIDAY, JUNE 16TH.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN".....	"ALLAN LINE".....
SATURDAY, MAY 20TH.	FRIDAY, JULY 7TH.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA".....	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND".....
SATURDAY, JUNE 10TH.	FRIDAY, JULY 28TH.
"MONTEAGLE".....	
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH.	
"EMPRESS OF INDIA".....	
SATURDAY, JULY 1ST.	

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamers as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,000 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port of New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).....£71.10/-

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SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest on route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

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Via Canadian Atlantic Port.....£45.
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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LD.

(PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI & SWATOW, TING SAN, &c.		Sunday, 9th April, D'light.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Mori, NAMSANG, &c.		Tuesday, 11th April, D'light.
SANDAKAN, MAUSANG, &c.		Thursday, 13th April, 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, & CALCUTTA	FOOKSANG	Saturday, 15th April, Noon.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Saturday, 15th April, 2 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 21 days).

The steamers "Kulsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe, (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.**
Telephone No. 215.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1911.

BANK LINE, LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	On or about
"STRATHARDLE".....	3,380	Lamont	10th April
"SUVERIO".....	6,232	F. S. Cowley	4th May

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

The Steamers of the Line are of the latest modern type, have excellent accommodation for storage passengers and a limited accommodation for Cabin passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric Light, the "Lucifer" and "Orion" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Ports.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
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Telephone No. 780.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers.

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(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	SAILING DATE, 1911
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.....	TANGO MARU, Capt. K. Kawara, Tons 8,000 KAMO MARU, Capt. F. L. Soumerai, T. 9,000 AKI MARU, Capt. K. Homma, Tons 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 12th April, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 26th April, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 10th May, at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA	SADO MARU, Capt. J. Richards, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 25th April, from KOBÉ
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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Noda, Tons 7,000 AWA MARU, Capt. Irizawa, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 25th April, at Noon. TUESDAY, 23rd May, at 4 p.m.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE.....	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6,000 KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winckler, Tons 6,000	FRIDAY, 14th April, at Noon. FRIDAY, 12th May, at Noon.
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NAGASAKI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winckler, Tons 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 12th April, at 11 a.m.
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KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU, Capt. A. E. Moses, Tons 9,000	THURSDAY, 13th April, at 11 a.m.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBÉ	COLOMBO MARU, Capt. E. Combes, Tons 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 12th April.
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BOMBAY, &c.	BOMBAY MARU, Capt. J. Teranaka, Tons 5,000	TUESDAY, 13th April.
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† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. † Cargo only.
* Carries deck passengers. Calling at Keelung and Shimizu.

PASSENGER SEASON 1911

SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

To Marseilles and London via Suez Canal.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong	RATES OF PASSAGE
Tango Maru	8,000	12th April	To London, per New Steamer 1st class Single...Y550 Return...825 2nd class Single...300 Return...640 Old Str. 1st class Single...600 Return...750 2nd class Single...340 Return...405
Kamo	9,000	26th April	
Aki	7,000	10th May	
Mishima	9,000	24th May	

To Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, Wash. U.S.A.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong	RATES OF PASSAGE
Tamba Maru	7,000	25th April	To Pacific Coast Common Points 1st class Single...£30 2nd " " £21
Awa	7,000	23rd May	To London via New York 1st class Single...£30 via St. Lawrence 1st class Single...£59
Inaba	7,000	20th June	

With option of rail between calling ports in Japan.
Connecting with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.
From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 5 days.

For further information as to freight, Passage Sailing, &c., apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
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CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS	To SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA".....	8th April, M'night.
TSINGTAU, WEIHAWEI & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW".....	11th " 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TEAN".....	11th " 3 p.m.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"TAIYUAN".....	12th " 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI".....	13th " 4 p.m.
CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"KWANGSE".....	13th " 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KATONG".....	18th " 4 p.m.

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S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A Duly qualified Doctor in carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

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SHANGHAI LINE—FAST—SCHEDULE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chienan, Inan, Chinkua)—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares—\$45 single, \$80 return.
For Freight or Passage apply to
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Telephone No. 86.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1911.

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Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

STEAMERS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
Haiyang	Capt. A. E. Hodgkins	TUESDAY, 11th April, at 11 a.m.
Haitan	Capt. J. S. Russell	FRIDAY, 14th April, at 11 a.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOCHOW. (Occupying 3 Days.)

STEAMERS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
Haiching	Capt. W. C. Pym	WEDNESDAY, 19th April, at Daylight.
Haimun	Capt. J. W. Evans	SUNDAY, 9th April, at 11 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at, and depart from the Company's Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
Douglas, Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
Empire	April 7	April 20th, at Noon.
St. Albans	May 5	May 27th, at Noon.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provision, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to
Gibb, Livingston & Co.,
Agents.

TOYO KISEN KA SHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines for Europe.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing
Chiyo Maru	21,000	W. W. Greene	Friday, April 14, 1 p.m.
America Maru	11,000	A. G. Stevens	Friday, May 5, 1 p.m.
Tenyo Maru	21,000	E. Bent	Friday, May 12, 1 p.m.
Nippon Maru	11,000	H. S. Smith	Friday, June 2, 1 p.m.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office. The Triple Screw Steamer "CHIYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, the 14th April, at 1 p.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO at MANzanILLO.)

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexico (Panama and Chilian Ports) (PHILIPPINE SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing
Buyo Maru	10,000	K. Hashimoto	Wednesday, April 10, 1 p.m.
Hongkong Maru	11,000	H. Hinekuma	Saturday, June 17, 1 p.m.
Kiyo Maru	17,200	H. Nishi	Thursday, Aug. 10, 1 p.m.

The Steamers "BUYO MARU" and "KIYO MARU" will be despatched for MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLOS, ROQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL, on WEDNESDAY, 19th April, at 1 p.m.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to
K. MATSUDA, Local Manager.
KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES

Marseilles, Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg and New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European Northern Continental Ports, London, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc., Trieste, Naples, Genoa, Ports in the Levant, Black Sea, Baltic, American and African Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama: S.S. Bayern.....20th April	For Marseilles, Rotterdam & Hamburg: S.S. A'sia.....14th April
Freinfelt.....6th May	For Havre, Rotterdam & Hamburg: S.S. Rheinfels.....20th April
Scandia.....18th May	For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg: S.S. Senegambia.....28th April
For Further Particulars, apply to—	

Hamburg-Amerika Linie, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1911.

HONGKONG—PHILIPPINES.

PHILIPPINES STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith	MANILA & CEBU & ILOILO	MONDAY, 10th Apr. 4 p.m.
RURI	4000	S. Croby	MANILA & CEBU & ILOILO	THURSDAY, 20th Apr. 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1911.

LOG BOOK.

Whether it is in the ship's log or not the crew of the British freighter Saint Ronald, from Antwerp, claim it to be true, and what's the use doubting the word of the jolly sea dogs. Let'em brooze!

By it we mean the story they relate concerning a remarkable swarm of locusts which covered the steamer off the African coast on the voyage here and which the sailormen claim resulted in a considerable saving in the fuel bills.

Thus they spin:

When off the west coast of Africa the lookout sighted what appeared to be land ahead. Later it assumed the aspect of a great black cloud and then turned out to be a shower of locusts, which were soon unloosed deep throughout the steamer. All hands were kept busy shovelling them overboard and tons of them were washed through the scuppers. Finally, after the swarm had passed on and the vessel was clear of the pest, what were left were saved for fuel and it is estimated that above thirty tons of coal went to the good.

The British steamer Strathgair also trumps in with a good story of a swarm of turtles, not locusts. The Strathgair's officers declare that the vessel passed through a countless multitude of turtles, enough to supply the whole country with turtle soup for a month. The turtles were sighted in groups of more than 100. Many of them seemed to be asleep while others swam lazily to and fro. It is needless to remark that turtle soup and turtle steak were familiar dishes on the Strathgair—"The Call."

SALE OF N. D. L. SHIPS.

We learn that the N.D.L. ships Dovawongse and Loosok have changed ownerships, the purchasers being a private firm in Japan, says "The Bangkok Daily Mail."

Three other ships of the same Company, the Korat, Bangkok and Singora were also sold to Japan a few months ago.

The N.D.L. Tanglin and Paknam were sold to India some years ago, and they are now used in the pilgrim trade.

The N. D. L. Shantung was also sold a short time ago. With the loss of the Dagmar and these sales the N. D. L. have now about thirty ships left for the fleet.

The Chefoo paper learns that it is the intention of the shipping firms at Laren to transfer their operations for the export of coolie labour in Shantung from Chefoo to Lungkou and Weihaiwei.

Water mark at Hankow on the 31st ult., 19 feet; 10 inches at Kiukiang on the 1st inst., 24 feet.

OUR DIARY.

Saturday, 8th April.
Kowloon C.C. Dinner.
C.Y.O. Concert.
Bijou Scenic Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Empire Cinematograph, 9.15 p.m.
Sunday, 9th April.
Corinthian Yacht Closing Cruise.
Monday—10th April.
U.S.R.C. Meeting, 5.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 12th April.
Hongkong Tennis League meeting, at the Hongkong Cricket Club pavilion, 6 p.m.
Saturday—15th April.
Gymkhana Meeting.
A.A.A. Cross Country Run.
Public Holiday.
Monday, 17th April.
Lusitano Recreation Club Sports, at Happy Valley, 1 p.m.
Tuesday, 18th April.
Criminal Sessions.
Wednesday, 19th April.
A. S. Watson and Co. Ltd., Extraordinary General meeting, 11.30 a.m.
Thursday, 20th April.
School Sports (Heats) at Race Course, Noon.
Saturday, 22nd April.
Y.M.C.A. (Chinese Department) Annual Sports.
Volunteers Dinner.
Monday, 24th April.
School Sports, Finals, at Race Course.
Wednesday, 26th April.
Union Insurance Company Meeting, Noon.
China Traders Company Meeting, 12.30 p.m.

A SHORT SERMON.

HYPOCRISY.

Even so ye also outwardly appear righteous unto men, but within ye are full of hypocrisy and iniquity. Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell?—Matthew, xxiii, 28-33.

There is small hope for the hypocrite.

Wherever we come across him in either the Old or New Testament, he is denounced without mercy. In the whole realm of sacred and profane literature there is nothing more scathing than this twenty-third chapter of Matthew. The one little ray of light that shines in toward the end is filtered through a cloud; and, all in all, it is a word-painting of hopelessness. For the thief, the murderer, the adulterer, the blasphemer, there is the ever-recurring promise of forgiveness through repentance, but nowhere, in the Scriptures, is hypocrisy thus included.

God hates a hypocrite, and Christ was never so positive and flinty as when dealing with those who lie in their hearts.

Despite all this, the world today is full of whitened sepulchres. Our common neighbour is the man or woman who is outwardly clean and inwardly "full of extortion and excess." We can't escape the type, turn as we will. Too often we must live with it as long as we live with ourselves, for hypocrisy is blind to its own horrors.

We must change. We must house-clean at home first, and having done this, we must demand in tones and terms unmistakable the change of others. It will require great effort, for it will often mean the cutting loose from friends, and even those nearer to our hearts; but the one standard we must follow is Truth, and though Truth lead us against our own, we must follow. This is the test of righteousness. It is easy enough to see and fight the faults of those for whom we care little, and in whom we have small interest, but to wage war against those we love and those we may in greater or less measure be dependent upon is the proof of our principles.

Mercy is Godlike; but justice is God himself.

And how shall we change; how shall we defeat this widespread wrong?

By insisting upon truth and right in every little thing. By demanding that he who makes outward show or boast of goodness be good in all his dealings, even to the least. By thinking before we speak, that our words may voice what is in us. By avoiding in trade and social intercourse those who, having been given the chance to do and be better, still persist in the evil way. By sacrificing, if it be necessary, some of our own comforts and pleasures in the cause of truth and right. By open opposition to private vices as well as public wrongs. By such a determined stand against false colours that no one will find it either profitable or comfortable to sail under them. By example and precept first, and if these fail, by main force.

By insisting that morality be respected and practiced in the market place as in the home, and that the standard of honesty vary not according to location or circumstance.

In short, by fighting against hypocrisy in every form and phase, fighting against it as we fight against our own children lying or stealing or debauching their lives.

It is a long fight, one that will not end until time ends, and no one of us will live to see any great sign of victory. But we are not fighting for gain or honour or reward of any sort. We are fighting for right, and every advance we make, no matter how small it be, is a step nearer to right; and when the next rank of soldiers comes on to the field, they will find the issue stronger and the victory nearer, and because of what we have done they will fight on with higher hearts and hopes, and the light will be brighter than it ever was before.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.
(FLOWER STREET.)

EVERY EVENING at 7.15 P.M. and 9.15 P.M.
THIS WEEK.
A SPECIAL PROGRAMME:
CINEMATOGRAPH VAUDEVILLE

and
THE FLOWER STREET FOLLIES.

Popular Prices. See Hand Bill.

Lessee and Manager: R. H. STEPHENSON.

CAPSTAN MIXTURE

MEDIUM

&

FULL



In 1/4 lb.

Air Tight

Tins

W. D. & H. O. WILLS.

TRADE



MARK

THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO
STALDON-EMMENTHEL, SWITZERLAND.

"No. 10" SCOTCH WHISKY.

BOTTLED AT DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

Agents: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
HONGKONG & CHINA.

CLARK & CO.

Scientific

Opticians,

YORK BUILDINGS,

CHATER ROAD,

Ground Floor.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS
OF DENTISTRY.
Studio at No. 14, D'ARQUER
STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1910.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN.

DENTAL SURGEON,
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
1st Floor, Rooms 2 and 3.
From the University
of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Telephone 126.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1910.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,
FORCEMASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all
Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work
Electrical Drives, Hydraulic & Pneumatic Tools,
installed throughout the Works.

GRAVING DOCK

78 ft. by 8 ft. by 4 ft. 6 in.
Pumps empty Dock in
2 1/2 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS

taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for
painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—
ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES THROUGHOUT
THE DOCK RANGING UP TO 100 TONS.

Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery,
Constructional Work.

MANAGERS AND AGENTS:

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE "Empire" Cinematograph Theatre.

One Vaux Road Central, opposite
Central Market.

That the LIFE and PASSION
OF CHRIST
will be exhibited on
Matinees

Saturday 8th and Sunday 9th.

The Grand Film Highly
Interesting
THE DAILY LIFE OF AN
HUMAN APE

on board of the
S.S. "WASHINGTON."

Hongkong, 7th April, 1911.

VICTORIA SKATING RINK.

On SUNDAY, 9th April, 1911,
5 p.m.

A GRAND FESTIVAL.

Prices as usual.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1911.

STEAM LAUNDRY CO.
YAU MATI.

Established 1890.

THE only successful Steam Laundry
in the Far East. The only
Laundry in the Colony under
European Supervision.

Filtered Water. Regular Delivery,
Flannels and underwear washed by
skilled Japanese.

Monthly rates quoted. Dry cleaning
a specialty. Depot No. 4, Beaconsfield
Arcade. Tel. K32.

R. WOOD,

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st Mar., 1911.

PHONE 482.

HONGKONG MOTOR GARAGE.

TRY OUR

New 40 H. Power
RUBY COLOUR
CARS

Carry 6 Passengers.

THE BEST AND NOISELESS

\$7. per hour

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,
63, Des Vaux Road Central [46]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHUWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th Aug., 1910.

Shipping-Steamers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer From Expected on or about Will leave for On or about
Tjikini SHANGHAI 2nd half Apr. JAVA 1st half April
Tjiparoon JAPAN 2nd half Apr. JAPAN 2nd half April
Tjipodas JAPAN 2nd half Apr. JAPAN 2nd half April
Tjilatjap JAPAN 2nd half Apr. JAPAN 2nd half April
Tjiluwong JAPAN 1st half May SHANGHAI 1st half May
Tjimahi JAPAN 1st half May JAPAN 1st half May
The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Telephone No. 375 York Buildings. [74]

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI.

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to Port Said, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa, also Venice and Trieste, all Mediterranean, Adriatic, Levantine and South American Ports up to Callao.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to Persian Gulf and Bagdad, also Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante, Almeria and Malaga.)

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA."

Capt. Belsito, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 13th inst., at Noon.

For further particulars regarding freight and passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1911.

Regular Steamship Service to New York, via PORT and SUEZ CANAL (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "SAINT PATRICK" About 14th April.

S.S. "MONTROSE" About 4th May.

For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1911.



The Peninsula & Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, OCEAN, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DELHI."

Captain H. S. Bradshaw, carrying His Majesty's mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY, the 15th April, 1911, at Noon, taking passengers and Cargo in connection with the Company's s.s. "Mongolia," 10,000 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the s.s. "Arabia," due in London on the 20th May, 1911.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1911.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"GLAMORGANSHIRE."

Captain W. Gregory, will be despatched as above about 24th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1911.

Consignees

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU and JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"OHIO MARU."

The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, 7th April, at 5 p.m., 1911, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the above Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered on TUESDAY, 11th April, afternoon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo to be left on board or godown and examination of same to be arranged.

All claims must be filed on or before April 18th, 1911, otherwise they will not be recognized.

K. MATSUDA,

Agent.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1911.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S.S. "BUYO MARU."

THE above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of Cargo alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed at once to the Kowloon Wharf Co.'s Godowns at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after the 6th inst., at 10 a.m., will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered Wednesday, the 12th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All chafed and damaged Cargo to be left on board and examination of same to be arranged.

K. MATSUDA,

Agent.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1911.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ WALDEMAR."

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 11th of April, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 11th of April, at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 16th of April, 1911, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

MELCHERS & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1911.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENVENUE."

FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBRO', LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 17th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th inst. at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1911.

LADIES COLUMN.

DRESS OF THE DAY.

We are to be as waistless and hipless this season as ever we were last. In the autumn there was a great deal of talk concerning the reappearance of the natural waist; it was argued that everybody, both in London and Paris, was utterly wearied of the shapeless Empire styles. Then came a tentative reversion to former styles, with the waist again visible, but it proved to be but a temporary fickleness, for the very latest models from Paris are more strongly Empire than ever. This will be sad news for those who possess a naturally small waist, as well as those who have been secretly cultivating this unfashionable beauty point.

One smart woman I know, whose chief beauty consists in the exquisite proportions of her waist and hips, is in the greatest despair over the new fashions. "What is the use of having a waist at all," she asked, "it is now nothing more than a term to define a recognised place for belts and skirt bands—as an actual possession it is both useless and antiquated." It is perfectly true, we have now no more need of a waist than had the Venus de Milo, although there are few of us, I imagine, who are naturally quite so waistless.

WAISTLESS HEROINES.

It is curious, too, to find how completely the waist has gone out of fashion among heroines. Fiction always has been strongly affected by the fashions, for certain modes of dress bring out special points of beauty, and the beauty of the heroines will always vary according to the fashions of the moment. A description of an old-fashioned type of heroine was never complete unless her "trim little waist" was mentioned, but the modern heroine's waist is never even thought about. Her beauty seems to consist chiefly of "long limbs," "sensible feet," and "capable-looking hands." And now these Empire fashions will make her longer-limbed than ever—for they include walking and afternoon frocks, as well as evening gowns. Personally, I admire them intensely; they are so extremely graceful that even if they do make the figure look a little disproportionate the added charm they give more than compensates for a slight "legginess."

A GRACEFUL VISITING FROCK.

One model was of soft green, ochre and de soie, and was trimmed with bands of dark coloured Oriental embroidery. The corsage was cut in the still popular Magyar style, and was simply gathered into the high waist. Instead of a waistbelt a heavy cord of dull gold was passed twice round the waist, with long looped ends, finished with a large tassels hanging down the front of the frock. There was no collar, the neck being filled in up to the base of the throat with the embroidery. This very trying "no collar" style is steadily coming in again. I can never understand why it gains so many adherents, for even with the quite young it is rarely as becoming for outdoor wear as a transparent collar.

A THREE-TIER SKIRT.

A very striking and original Empire walking frock, also from Paris, was of white box cloth and black and white striped silk. It was made in the form of a coat, with a three-tier skirt. The two lower tiers, which were of black and white striped silk and black satin, were very short, so that the dress was "out up" in any way. The corsage, like the other frock, was of the Magyar type, but this had two deep lapels of the black and white striped silk and deep cuffs of the same material. A very picturesque appearance was given by a large butterfly bow of white and black silk, which was placed right across the front of the little chemise of tucked lawn, finishing at the base of the throat. With this dress was worn a beautiful picture hat of black satin, trimmed with one very large white ostrich feather, and a large flat muff of white cloth ornamented with bands of the black and white striped silk.

THE RETURN OF THE TRAIN.

But it is in evening frocks that the full beauty of the Empire styles is seen best. This has been so fully realised that ever since the Empire fashions came in (about four or five years ago) they have never been entirely forsaken. The extraordinary charm of the Josephine frock is proved by the fact that it has been found equally attractive for the girl of 18 and the woman of 30 and over. This style of dress is still popular, although the newest Paris models show a slightly more elaborate dress with an embroidered tunic and a long train. One was a perfectly lovely frock of cherry-coloured chiffon veiled with chiffon of the same colour. The Empire bodice is entirely covered with embroidery of heavy floss silk, also in cherry colour, and the same embroidery trims the elbow sleeves and the tunic. A touch of black given by the narrow band of velvet edging the sleeves and tunic, and again on the front of the corsage in the form of a huge black embroidered butterfly, gives the necessary note of relief from the vividness of the corse chiffon. One striking difference between the evening dresses of this year and last is in the length of the skirt. Last year one scarcely saw an evening frock that was not some inches off the ground, but now all the new models, with the exception of the Josephine styles, are cut long and show the return of the graceful train. Dance frocks are still short, as they should be, for rarely is it possible to hold up a long skirt gracefully when dancing, to say nothing of the deteriorating effect it has on the actual dance itself.

SHORT STORIES.

NOT ANXIOUS.

In a storm at sea the chaplain asked one of the crew if he thought there was any danger. "Why," replied the sailor, "if this continues we shall all be in Heaven to-morrow morning."

OBLIGING.

A genial looking gentleman wanted an empty bottle in which to mix a solution, and went to a chemist's to purchase one. Selecting one that answered his purpose, he asked the shopman how much it would cost. "Well," was the reply, "if you want the empty bottle it will be a penny, but if you want anything in it you can have it for nothing."

"Well, that's fair," said the customer, "put in a cork."

SHE KNEW HIM.

There was a certain American legislator who remarked to his wife with a look of disgust. "One of those land lobbyists approached me to-day with another insulting proposition."

"The wife, a young and pretty woman, clasped her hands. "Oh! good!" she cried. "Then I can have that sable stole after all; can't I, dear?"

A GUIDING HAND.

George Washington Primrose, thinking of matrimony, and trembling on the edge, wrote to his married brother, Rufus, for advice. "Dear Jawie," wrote Rufus in reply, "every man should marry. A wife is a man's greatest gift. She settles his troubles, doubles his joys, and helps him every way. The married life is the only life, especially when you are fortunate enough to get a good one, a wife like mine. P. S.—Mandy has just stepped out. You blame fule you, Stay Single."

QUITE AGREED.

A certain man one day chanced to fall in with Father Blank, a priest widely popular for his humour and general keenness of mind, as well as for his sympathies. "What do you think," asked the father, "of—?" who had just been nominated for a public office. "Well, father," said the other, "barring your reverend presence, I think he is a blankety, blank, blank!" "Softly, softly," said the good father, raising his hands in protest. "I can't approve your language, but I see you know the man."

Arrangements are said to be made for the emigration of 300,000 persons from the famine-stricken districts to Mongolia.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	1/0 1/2
Do. Demand sight	1/9 9/16
Do. 4 months	1/9 11/16
France—Bank T.T.	2.25 1/2
America—Bank T.T.	48 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.83 1/2
India T.T.	1.4
Do. Demand	1.33 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74 1/2
Sing.—Bank T.T. per H.K.	\$100 7 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	88 1/2
Yokohama—Bank T.T.	107 1/2
Buying.	
4 months sight L/C	1/9 1/2
6 months sight L/C	1/10
30 days sight San Fco & N. York	1 1/2
4 months sight do	4 1/2
30 days sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/10 1/2
4 months sight France	2.31 1/2
6 months sight do	2.33 1/2
4 months sight Germany	1.87 1/2
Bar Silver	247 1/2
Bank of England rate	3 1/2
Sovereign	\$11.05

SHIPPING NEWS.

MAILS RUN.

American (Siberia) 10th inst.
American (Asia) 11th inst.
American (Mongolia) 21st inst.

The E. & A. s.s. Empire left Manila on 7th inst., at 7 a.m., and will arrive here to-morrow, a.m.

The Polynesian with the Siberian Mail is due to arrive here on Monday, the 10th inst.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Colombo Maru, Bombay Line, left Singapore for this port on 7th inst., and is expected here on 13th inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's s.s. Devanha is expected to arrive at Colombo on 10th inst., at 5 a.m.

The Bank Line s.s. Saverig which arrived at Yokohama from Vancouver on 6th inst., sailed again on 7th inst., p.m. for Hongkong via usual ports.

The Bank Line s.s. Strathtay left Shanghai on 7th inst., for this port, and is due to arrive early on the 11th inst.

The P. & S. S. Co's s.s. Mongolia left Yokohama on 8th inst., en route to Hongkong, and is due to arrive here on 21st inst.

The silk ex R.M.S. Empress of Japan, which left here on the 11th ult., arrived at New York on 6th inst.

The L. M. S. S. Co's Asia is due to arrive here on 11th inst., daylight.

ARRIVALS.

Paklat, Ger. s.s., 1,012, T. Wauzel, 7th April—Bangkok 30th Mar. Rie—B. & S.

Tsurgian Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,559, S. Watanabe, 7th April—Mike 2nd April. Coal—M. B. K.

Prometheus, Nor. s.s., 1,025, H. Jensen, 7th April—Hongkong 8th April. Coal—A. T. & Co.

Bayri Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,363, Y. Mase, 7th April—Yokohama 27th Mar. and Karatsu 2nd April. Coal—M. B. K.

Glenfallon, Br. s.s., 1,434, J. Mason, 8th April—Singapore 1st April. Gen.—J. T. Beng.

Kwangle, Chi. s.s., 1,468, Lincoln, 8th April—Shanghai 4th April. Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Protos, Nor. s.s., 1,025, Jensen, 8th April—Hongkong 4th April. Coal—A. T. & Co.

Choshun Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,304, Yamanoto, 8th April—Swatow 7th. Gen.—O. S. K.

Carl Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 774, Jurgensen, 8th April—Hobart 7th April. Gen.—J. & Co.

Kwangle, Chi. s.s., 1,536, C. Stewart, 8th April—Canton 7th April. Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Chinlun, Br. s.s., 1,390, Cowan, 8th April—Canton 7th April. Gen.—D. & S.

Haiman, for Swatow.
Hanoi, for Haiphong.
C. Apeur, for Singapore.
Fritthof, for Tientsin.
Tingang, for Swatow.
Victoria, for Sams Port (H. Yds.).
Halvard, for Swatow.
Loongang, for Manila.
On Sang, for Chefoo.
Sui-chong, for Kwang-chow-wan.
Kwangle, for Canton.
Germania, for Amoy.
Daero Castle, for Shanghai.
Chinlun, for Shanghai.
Daigi Maru, for Swatow.

HAIRMAN, for Swatow.
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DEPARTURES.

April 8.
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POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

A Mail will close for:—
Swatow—Per Haiman, 9th April, 9 a.m.

Swatow—Amoy and Tamsui—Per Daiji-maru 9th April 9 a.m.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Itohoku and San Francisco (Siberian Mail to Europe)—Per Manchuria, 9th April, 9 a.m.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per Halvard, 9th April, 9 a.m.

Amoy—Per Germania, 9th April, 9 a.m.

Batavia—Per Tsurgian-maru, 9th April, 9 a.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 11th April, 1.15 p.m.

Manila, Cebu and Hilo—Per Zafiro, 10th April, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Tokyo (Siberian Mail to Europe)—Per Touraine, 10th April, 3 p.m.

Takao, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle and Tacoma—Per Strathdale, 10th April, 3 p.m.

Amoy and Takao—Per Yerinomaru, 10th April, 4 p.m.

Shanghai, Kobe and Moji—Per Nani-sang, 10th April, 5 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haiyang, 11th April, 10 a.m.

Europe, &c., India via Taticoria—Per Polynesian, 11th April, 11 a.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 11th April, 1.15 p.m.

Tientsin, Wei-hai-wai and Tientsin—Per Kulechow, 11th April, 3 p.m.

Singapore, Penang, and Colombo—Per Tange-maru, 11th April, 5 p.m.

Fort Bayard and Haiphong—St. Kiang, 12th April, 8 a.m.

Swatow—Per Haiman, 12th April, 10 a.m.

Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama—Per Kurematsu, 12th April, 11 a.m.

MANILA, CEBU AND HILLO—PER TEAN

12th April, 2 p.m.
Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cair

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 8615

晚十初月三年三統宣

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1911.

六拜禮

號八月四英港香

\$13 PER ANNUM.
SINGAPORE COPY 25 CENTS.

Telegrams.

London, March 31, 10.5 p.m.
It is reported that over a thousand men have been killed in a battle in Mexico.

London, Mar. 31, 10.5 p.m.
A statue is to be erected in honour of Florence Nightingale. It will not be raised at the cost of the nation, but from funds contributed by the nursing sisterhood of England.

London, March 31, 10.5 p.m.
The War Office authorities have cancelled the order issued with respect to the wearing of a new gold sash by Infantry officers.

Bombay, April 1, 7.10 a.m.
The Australian Government will immediately carry out Mr. Henderson's recommendations of the 14th of March.

Peking, March 31.
The Emperor of Russia has telegraphed to the Russian Minister in Peking commenting upon his ability in bringing about an amicable settlement with China.

Peking, March 31.
Prince Tai Tiao and the other officials saw the review of the Imperial body guards on the 28th ultimo, and were very pleased with the smartness of the men.

Peking, March 31.
The Russian Minister in Peking has told the Board of Foreign Affairs that his government is satisfied with China's reply, and has impressed upon the Board the necessity of carrying out the treaty between Russia and China.

Peking, March 31.
The Grand Councilors have telegraphed to the Chinese Minister at Brussels to return to Peking at once.

Peking, March 31.
The Peking Government has instructed Viceroy Li of Yunnan, to devote all his time to the frontier disputes, and has appointed the Provincial Treasurer to act for the Viceroy temporarily.

Peking, March 31.
The Prince Regent has asked the President of the Board of Finance as to the state of the financial affairs of the country, and has advised him to accept the presidency of the New Cabinet.

The President declined on the ground that he has never been a Grand Councillor, and he may not be able to discharge his duties properly on becoming the president of the new Cabinet.

Peking, March 31.
Heavy snow was reported in Peking yesterday.

London, March 31, 10.5 p.m.
The Colossus, on her speed trials to-day, attained a speed of 22 knots.

The super-Dreadnought, Monarch, was launched at Elswick. She is of 22,080 tons.

The principal feature was that the boilers, funnels, and other equipments were already in their places.

Peking, March 31.
The President of the Army Board has telegraphically instructed the different generals of the various provinces to proceed to Peking to confer on army affairs.

Peking, March 31.
The American cruiser, conveying 12,000 tons of provisions to relieve the Anhwei famine stricken people, reached Shanghai this morning.

The provisions have been transported by way of Chunkiang and Nanking.

His Honour, Taotai S. T. Tseng, of the Foreign Affairs Department, Nanking, has arrived in Shanghai to welcome the United States transport ship Buford, which is bringing 1,200 lb. of flour for the relief of famine sufferers.

Peking, March 31.
The Grand Councilors have telegraphed to the Governor of Kulun to investigate the action taken by a certain country in trying to get Chinese recruits.

Peking, March 31.
The Empress Dowager will receive in audience the wives of the foreign ministers at Peking some time this month.

Telegrams.

London, April 2, 10.10 p.m.
Messrs. Barclay, Perkins and Co., the famous firm of brewers, have written off from their capital a sum of two and a half millions sterling.

London, April 2nd.
The following changes in the Austro-Hungarian diplomatic service are announced:

Count Thurn has been appointed Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and Herr von Rosthorn, Minister at Tientsin, has been transferred to Peking, and is succeeded in the Persian capital by Councillor Otto.

London, April 1st.
At Fez a small force of the Sultan's troops were defeated by rebels and 20 were killed and 50 wounded. It is feared that this reverse will lead the rebels to blockade Fez and cut it off from the main imperial army which is operating in the Cherarda region.

London, April 1st.
The Oxford and Cambridge boat race took place to-day and resulted in a win for the former by two and a half lengths.

London, April 2nd.
The Madrid Cabinet has resigned owing to its having been placed in a dilemma by the debate on the Republican motion in favour of the court-martial condemnation of the Socialist Ferrer, who was executed on a charge of having instigated the Barcelona riots in 1909.

Bombay, April 3, 12.30 a.m.
The latest news from Turgor is to the effect that the situation in Fez is of the gravest character.

The tribes are all combined against the Sultan, and an attack on the town is momentarily expected. If this is made, it is feared the town must capitulate owing to the lack of troops, money, and food stuffs which are now obtainable at famine prices.

Bombay, April 3, 12.30 p.m.
Madrid reports that S. Canalejas will probably remain in office.

Bombay, April 1, 7.10 a.m.
The revenue for the quarter shows an increase of £28,500,046, and a total for the year of £203,050,588, showing an increase of £72,154,132.

Of this the income produces 48 6.10 millions, the Customs 2 8.10, the excise 9 millions, and the estate duties 3 7.10.

Land values produced half a million increase, and this is mainly due to dislocation of revenue.

Tokio, April 1.
Mr. H. Ijima, Japanese Minister at Peking, has left Tokio for China, with his family.

During his holiday in Japan, Mr. Ijima freely expressed his views on the situation in China, addressing more than twenty public meetings.

The opinions he then expressed may be summarised as follows:—
In order to preserve peace in the Far East the integrity of China and her administrative reformation are absolutely necessary.

With this object in view Japan and China must trust each other implicitly and work conjointly in all diplomatic dealings with other Powers.

Peking, March 2.
The President of the Board of Finance has memorialized the throne to curtail the Imperial household expenses in order to meet the funds for the reorganization of the navy.

An Imperial decree has been issued granting the president's request.

Peking, April 2.
Princes Tsun and Tao have held a conference with the President of the Board of Finance about the expenditure of the navy.

Peking, March 2.
The President of the Board of Finance has held a conference to discuss the raising of a loan of \$100,000,000 from America.

Peking, April 2.
The diplomatic body in Peking has asked the government to publish the Russian note, and China's reply, for the information of the public.

Telegrams.

London, April 2nd.
A Paris message states that President Fallieres will visit Holland in July on the invitation of Queen Wilhelmina. He will proceed by sea, and land at Amsterdam.

London, April 2, 10.10 p.m.
Negotiations have been commenced with a view to the settlement of a scheme of general arbitration between Great Britain and the United States of America.

London, April 2, 10.10 p.m.
His Majesty King George V. will perform the ceremony of investing H. R. H. Prince Edward with the ancient rank and distinction of Prince of Wales at Carnarvon.

On that occasion the Welsh Bards will be in attendance.

London, April 3rd.
A message from St. Petersburg states that the Minister of Marine, whose administration of that department has been much criticized by the Duma, has resigned.

Peking, March 2.
The Russian Minister in Peking was received in audience yesterday.

He submitted to the Prince Regent the telegram he had received from his government thanking China for the satisfactory settlement.

Peking, April 2.
The Grand Councilors have telegraphed to the Governor of Turkestan to notify the public that the disputes with Russia have been settled satisfactorily.

Peking, March 2.
The new theatre in the Summer Palace in Peking will cost about \$3,000,000.

Work was commenced yesterday, and the building is to be completed in five months' time.

Peking, March 3.
Viceroy Hsi Liang, of the Three Eastern Provinces, has tendered his resignation.

The Prince Regent intends to ask him to exchange places with the Viceroy of Szechwan.

It is reported that H.E. Shun Chuen Huan may be appointed Viceroy of Szechwan.

Peking, April 2.
The Japanese Government has refused to allow a certain Chinese official to land in Java, on the ground that he has come there to pacify the minds of the Chinese residents.

At last the Chinese official pretended that he came there for the purpose of investigating into trade conditions, and then he was allowed to land.

Peking, April 2.
The Prince Regent was received in audience by the Empress Dowager the other day. In the course of conversation, the Prince Regent said that he was advised by the Grand Councilors to recall Yuan Shi Kai and Shan Chuen Huan.

The Empress Dowager was greatly displeased.

Peking, April 2.
H.E. Na Tung has strongly recommended the Throne to appoint Prince Chun, the Special Commissioner to represent China at the coronation of King George, to be the plenipotentiary to settle the Pien-na dispute with Sir Edward Grey, with the assistance of H.E. Liu Yuk Lin, the Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James.

The Prince Regent has not quite decided on the matter.

Peking, April 2.
The Board of Interior has telegraphed to all the Chinese ministers abroad to take a census of all the Chinese residents in the places they represent.

Bombay, April 3, 12.30 a.m.
A Vienna report states that owing to the persistent obstruction offered, preventing the voting of supply, the Reichsrath first elected by universal suffrage has been dissolved and the Government has issued a communique declaring that the hopes based on the latter have not been realised.

Peking, April 2.
The President of the Board of Finance has memorialized the Throne strongly upholding the idea of raising foreign loans.

Telegrams.

Bombay, April 4, 7.50 a.m.
Routen's correspondent at Washington states that it is understood that the Anglo-American arbitration treaty will not provide automatic machinery for arbitration, but that each dispute, as it arises, will be referred to arbitration by special agreement to be negotiated in accordance with the main treaty, requiring in each case ratification in the Senate as at present.

Tokio, April 4.
The exchange of ratification of the new treaty entered into by Japan and America took place to-day.

Tokio, April 4.
The opening of the Nippon Bashi Bridge (situated in the heart of Tokyo, and the commercial centre of the city) was celebrated yesterday.

The people were so crowded that a number of casualties occurred.

Tokio, April 4.
Dr. Kitazato was nominated to take the presidential chair at the international plague conference.

Peking, April 3.
Prince Chun, the Special Commissioner to represent China at the Coronation of King George, will leave for England early next month.

Peking, April 3.
The Prince Regent has instructed H.E. Na Tung and Chu Shui Cheung to advise Prince Ching to accept the presidency of the New Cabinet.

The Prince Regent said the success of the New Cabinet depends upon the acceptance of the presidency by Prince Ching.

Peking, April 3.
The Grand Councilors have telegraphically instructed the Viceroys and Governors of the various provinces, and also the Chinese Minister in Japan, to disorganize all the territorial corps, as nearly all the frontier disputes are amicably settled.

Peking, April 3.
The President of the Army Board intends to send the different divisions of the army corps stationed in the South to the North to take part in the army manoeuvres.

Peking, April 3.
The Board of Foreign Affairs has refused to consider the demands of the Japanese Minister in Peking to discuss the Port Arthur question, and to delimit the Korean boundary, but the Japanese Minister has strongly insisted on the Board fixing a date to consider the questions.

Peking, April 3.
The Peking government has telegraphed to the Viceroy of Nanking to consider the best relief measures to be adopted and to report, giving full particulars.

Peking, April 3.
The Prince Regent has had a conference with the Grand Councilors about sending emigrants to open up the wild places in Mongolia and the Three Eastern Provinces.

Peking, April 3.
The Chinese Minister at St. Petersburg has tendered his resignation, but the Grand Councilors have telegraphed to him asking him to reconsider his decision.

Peking, April 3.
A meeting of the senators was held at the National Assembly yesterday to consider the necessity of holding an extraordinary general meeting to discuss the present situation of the country.

In the course of the debate, the senators strongly opposed the attitude adopted by the Grand Councilors in dealing with the frontier disputes.

They also objected to the step taken by the viceroys and governors of the various provinces in upsetting the budget regarding the salary granted to the officials.

Peking, April 3.
A certain foreign minister in Peking has told H.E. Na Tung that the Tai Ching Bank ought to be responsible to the Grand Council in view of the connection of the bank with foreign finance.

Telegrams.

London, April 4, 9.20 p.m.
Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied on behalf of the Government in the discussion in the House of Commons on the Declaration of London.

He stated that America regards the Declaration in the same light as England.

London, April 4, 9.20 p.m.
A ton war is threatened in London.

London, April 4, 9.20 p.m.
Rosenath Castle has been seriously injured by fire.

The Castle is the residence of the Duke of Argyll, and was built in 1803-5. The village of this name is in Dumbartonshire, Scotland, on the west shore of Gare Loch. Rosenath figures in Scott's "Heart of Midlothian."

Singapore, March 5, 1.40 p.m.
His Excellency the Governor, Sir John Anderson, K.C.M.G., leaves for a holiday at home on the 7th of April.

The Hon. Mr. E. L. Brookman, C.M.G., will act as deputy.

Singapore, April 5, 1.40 p.m.
The Hon. Mr. Arthur R. Adams, M.L.E., commandant of the Penang Volunteers, has been placed in command of The Straits Coronation contingent.

The passages and expenses of the trip are not paid by the Government.

Bombay, April 5, 7.20 a.m.
A St. Petersburg report states that Japanese, charged with espionage, have been arrested at Strelina, close to St. Petersburg, with photographs of Peterhof, Araniensbaum, and the south shore of Finland in their possession.

Peterhof is a town 19 miles by rail from St. Petersburg, and is situated on the Gulf of Finland. It has a gem-cutting industry and an agricultural implement manufacture. Between the new town and the sea stands the Great Palace, built by Peter I (1702) and enlarged by Catherine II.

Peking, April 4.
The Russian Minister in Peking has notified the Board of Foreign Affairs that the Russian merchants in Kulun have no intention of surveying the place, as they are only travellers.

Peking, April 4.
Li King Chow, the proprietor of the insolvent Yee Shin Yuen Bank, and the former director of the Tai Ching Bank, has given up his estates to the value of over Tls. 1,000,000, to meet the liabilities of the insolvent bank.

The auditors are of opinion that his properties ought to be worth considerably more.

Peking, April 4.
The Board of Foreign Affairs propose to appoint Dr. Wu Tingfang, the ex-Minister to Washington, Lord Li, the ex-Minister to the Court of St. James, Li Ka Kin, and Tam Hok Hang as advisors on foreign affairs.

Peking, April 4.
An American missionary was wounded by a ruffian in Chai Nam. The Chinese was arrested.

Peking, April 4.
Shi Shui Kai, Commissioner for combating the plague in Fengting, Manchuria, has telegraphed to the Board of Foreign Affairs for permission to establish a hospital in the province, for medical investigation, so as to prevent foreigners from interfering.

Peking, April 4.
The Grand Councilors proposed to convert the Grand Council into the new Cabinet, but Prince Tao objected to the idea on the ground that these two organisations are quite separate.

S Canalejas has re-modelled the Spanish Cabinet, omitting the Ministers for War and Finance, who are doubtful supporters of his party.

Peking, April 4.
Prince Lun proposes to establish industrial banks with capital furnished by officials and merchants.

Telegrams.

London, April 4.
Anti-Chinese disturbances have occurred at Birkenhead in consequence of alleged insults by Chinese to white women.

A mob of 3,000 persons on Sunday night smashed the windows of Chinese houses and stoned and assaulted the police, who dispersed them with batons.

London, April 5, 9.30 p.m.
Mr. Moberly Bell, of the "Times," has died suddenly.

London, April 5th.
M. Rodeianko, an Octobrist, has been elected President of the Duma.

Bombay, April 6, 7.20 a.m.
Routen's correspondent at Constantinople reports that at a Council of the Ministers it was definitely decided to order two Dreadnoughts from Armstrong's.

The firm have agreed to reduce the price.

Bombay, April 5, 1.45 p.m.
The Japanese arrested at Strelina was not detained.

Tokyo, April 4, 1911.
According to the latest message received here from Seoul, the recognition of the services of those who have done much to realize the annexation of Chosen (Korea) is shortly to be published.

The result of the enquiry has been already presented for Imperial inspection, and his Majesty's approval is expected shortly.

This recognition of service is not only confined to those who actually effected the present annexation, but also will be extended to those who rendered their services to the State in connection with Korean questions, since the dawn of the restoration of Meiji.

So far as I have learned Governor General Terachi will be created a Count, General Okuba (commander of the army stationed in Korea) to be Viscount, and the chief of the civil administration department, Mr. Yamagata (heir to Marshal, Prince Yamagata) to be decorated with the Grand Cord on of the Chrysanthemum.

Mr. Kuwini, the chief of the agricultural, commercial and industrial board, the inspector general of police, Mr. Akashi, and Messrs. Ishizuka and Komiya will respectively be created Barons, and all the officials concerned, including Mr. Arai, will be decorated without exception.

Manila, April 6, 2.15 p.m.
Prince Leopold of Battenburg has arrived here from Australia on the steamer Empire.

Unfortunately, the Prince is too ill to land for the many festivities which had been planned by the Government, and the British and Spanish communities.

He is being constantly attended on board by a private physician.

The vessels sails at midnight for Hongkong.

Prince Leopold is en route to England.

Peking, April 4.
Princes Lun has requested the President of the Board of Finance to investigate into the capital devoted for promoting industries.

The request has been complied with.

Peking, April 4.
The Grand Council intends to send a deputy to investigate into the "During Death Society" in Shanghai.

Peking, April 4.
The agreement between China and the four countries for the loan has not been executed. The delay is due to the security put up by China not being in order.

Peking, April 5.
The Chinese Mining Co. in Yunnan have appointed Wong Chung Yan as the chief mining engineer. He is expected to take over his duties shortly.

Peking, April 5.
A Chinese surveyor has secretly drawn the plan of the fortified area in the Three Eastern Provinces, and has sold it to a certain country.

The surveyor was arrested by Viceroy Hsi Liang, and sent to Peking for punishment.

The prisoner has been tried by court martial, and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

Telegrams.

London, April 5th.
President Taft, replying to a cordial message from the Emperor of Japan on the occasion of the ratification of the Japan-America Treaty, joins with the Emperor in confident expectation that the Treaty will result in binding closer the ties which have for so long united the peoples of the United States and Japan in amity and peace.

Peking, April 5.
The Chinese Minister in Washington has telegraphed to Peking to the effect that H.E. Liang Tzu Yen, formerly President of the Board of Foreign Affairs (who is travelling in Europe and America), has fixed a date to return to China.

Peking, April 5.
The Chinese Amban in Tibet has telegraphed to the Grand Councilors urging upon them the necessity of the immediate construction of the railway in Tibet. He states in the telegram that the Indian Government have already constructed the railway to Lhasa, and any further delay means that the right of communications will be in the hands of foreigners.

Peking, April 5.
The Board of the Interior have discovered that the anarchists are smuggling four cases of explosives to Peking by way of Shanghai. The Board have telegraphed to the Viceroy of Nanking to keep a sharp look out.

Peking, April 5.
Viceroy Li of Yunnan, has reported by cable to Peking that the situation about the Pien-na dispute is becoming critical.

The Viceroy has asked for reinforcements from the neighbouring provinces.

An Imperial decree has been issued ordering the diplomatic body and the Army Board to discuss the situation, and instructing Viceroy Li to maintain a conciliatory attitude.

Peking, April 5.
The native press in Peking has been commenting on the disputes between Russia and China, and the Grand Councilors, the President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, and the Russian Minister in Peking are greatly annoyed.

The President of the Board of Interior has warned the Press Association to be more careful in future in publishing sensational articles in the press.

Peking, April 5.
A Chinese Minister abroad has reported to Peking that a secret conference among the Powers is being held in Paris, about the division of China. Excepting Honan and Shan-si, the whole of China will be divided up.

He said that there must be some ground for this rumour.

STOWAWAYS ON THE WALDEMAR.

Ten Chinamen who stowed away on the German steamer Prinz Waldemar, and were discovered at Brisbane when the vessel arrived there from Japan and China, via ports, are still on board, says the "Sydney Evening News" of Feb. 23. The steamer arrived at Sydney this afternoon, when it was officially reported that the stowaways were under lock and key. The men were found among the cargo in the forehold. They were in good condition, apparently having been well kept on the passage. They are still being well fed, but will not land in Australia. The ship is responsible for their safe keeping until she returns to Hongkong. The responsibility amounts to £100 per man.

The Prinz Waldemar called at New Guinea ports en route. Island affairs in that group were quiet, and trade good. The copra trade was on the increase, 1000 tons being received on board the steamer for transhipment to the Continent. The vessel met a strong south-easterly gale after leaving Brisbane, accompanied by high seas.

Telegrams.

London, April 6th.
President Taft in a Message to Congress urges early action in regard to the Reciprocity Bill.

The President states that while the subject was under discussion he became convinced that the people of the United States would welcome the measure, and the expectation has been fully confirmed.

Singapore, April 7, 11.50 a.m.
The conveying cruiser, Edgar, accompanied by one of the three submarines coming to Hongkong, C38, have arrived here safely.

The other submarines are expected to reach Singapore on Saturday or Sunday.

A splendid voyage, it is reported, was experienced all the way from England.

Singapore, April 7, 11.50 a.m.
A Ponging towkay, named Gan Ngoh Bee, has been summoned on a charge of making a false declaration, in 1898, in connection with the estate of Hong Kong.

The accused, who is unwell, has been allowed bail of \$50,000, in two sureties.

Bombay, April 7, 7.50 a.m.
The chief representatives of the London export trade have been interviewed with regard to the new Japanese duties.

While admitting that these reduced duties are much better than the general tariff, the exporters declare that they have little effect on the lower classes of cotton textiles, while woollen goods will be seriously affected and it is probable that not another piece will be shipped after August 17.

The new duties hit the exports of thicker sheet iron very badly, while they will likely "kill" the galvanised iron trade.

Bombay, April 7, 7.50 a.m.
Advices from Constantinople state that a Turkish relief force has entered Sana, in Yemen (Arabia), where fighting has been going on for some time.

Tokio, April 7.
The gist of the new Anglo-Japanese treaty was published yesterday.

Among English articles to which the tariff is to be applied are:—Cotton textiles (hannels and figured fabrics excluded), woollen cloths (muslin and velvet excluded), pig iron, tin, electro-plating, paints, etc.

It is assured in this treaty that England should continue the existing free custom for habutai and another nine Japanese articles.

Both parties are allowed to notify their intention to amend the contents of the treaty if desired, provided that it is done one year after the enforcement of the present agreement, and in due time after notifications have been exchanged between them as to the amendment, and if those are not agreed upon by both parties who sign the notes they are at liberty to abandon the treaty.

ed—general distrust, each nation of another. But the main point in his speech is not so satisfactory. It is a little difficult to follow him when he adduces England's superiority at sea as a reason against disarmament. The statement is clear enough, namely that before the problem can be settled "it must be ascertained in the first place how much power the other nations will allow individual nations to wield. On the sea, England practically demands first rank on the ground that she claims that her fleet is more powerful than any other combination of navies. As this is undoubtedly correct, it remains for the congress of nations to decide the position of the Powers, which counter-claim to be just as strong in other directions."

We certainly agree with the Chancellor that a scheme of disarmament which depended for its success upon the "adjustment" of the Powers in terms of their respective fighting strengths would be wrecked, but we are not aware that any peace conference that has been held was foolish enough to put forward such a suggestion. To support a scheme of world-disarmament that included the principle of declaring England to be No. 1 or No. 20 and Germany No. 3 or No. 10 because of their military or naval strength would truly be a quaint proceeding. To say "I won't fight, but I'm a better man than you" is not conducive to peace. However one had argument may creep in among many good ones without damaging the main contention, and it certainly seems as if the German Chancellor has reason on his side. The most powerful argument he brings forward is that even given universal disarmament it "will still have to be decided by what scale the power and positions of different nations are to be allowed to change in consequence of their natural development or decay as the case may be. No solution of these intricate problems has been forthcoming which appears to be workable."

Nor is any solution likely to be forthcoming, since universal disarmament would not disarm man of his nature, and as long as we are human we will desire to progress. Peace is the greatest blessing humanity can enjoy. If we are sufficiently worthy we will experience it in heaven, but it is idle to hope for it in this turbulent world of ours, and therefore we heartily agree with Dr. von Bothman-Holweg that "the Power which is so far neglected of its interests as not to spend the money upon its army and navy necessary to enable it to maintain its position in the world will soon find itself relegated to second rank, for there are only too many others ready and eager to assume the premier position."

THE M.M.S.A.

(3rd April.)
The quarterly meeting of the Mercantile Marine Service Association was held in Liverpool last month, and many interesting matters came up for discussion. The Association is the foster father of all the mercantile marine, and has done more to ameliorate the lot of the seaman than any other body extant or defunct. One of the most fruitful topics at the meeting centred round the question, Is it advisable for boys to be trained on a sailing vessel or a steamer? Opinions differed widely on this point, which, since his early training makes for the efficiency of an officer, is a matter of general interest. It was pointed out by the supporters of sailing ship training that on board a steamer a boy might never be called upon to act for himself, whereas on a sailing vessel he was taught to act for himself and thus developed resourcefulness, initiative and confidence, which would stand him in good stead all his life, even if he left the sea and worked ashore. This argument, which, on the face of it, is something more than reasonable, was hotly opposed. The council were asked to realise that a boy nowadays did not really need to know anything about the old-time seamanship. He learnt on a steamer how to handle a vessel moving at 20 knots when he was among sailing vessels "who did not know what to do and could not do it if they did." The critics of the sailing vessel declared that it was simply sentiment that supported the old style. Steamers and power-driven vessels generally,

were now the only craft that mattered, and the longer their future officers were acquainted therewith the better for all concerned. The average traveller will, however, see some force in the argument that apprenticeship on a sailor makes for resourcefulness and initiative in the officer, and the meeting was generally in favour of the boy being sent to sea "in sail." It is of course generally known, though not generally commented on, that steamers in these days of cut-throat competition must run to scheduled time, and therefore the dangers of the sea, although fully recognised, are frequently ignored in the company's interests. The men who have the safety of the vessel in their hands must be men of ready resource, great knowledge of the accidents of navigation, and quick initiative. On the other hand, the sailing ship is doomed. Power is daily becoming cheaper, and we have to recognise that the "white wings" craft has as surely had its day as the bow and arrow. Again the engineer is a man of capacity and resource and great expert knowledge, but he does not trust for his training to a sailing ship. As we have said, the matter is one of general interest since we have to trust ourselves when on the sea to the ability of those officers whose early training was under discussion.

We know there are to-day, many men, captains and officers on steamships, who were trained in their early life on board a sailing-ship, and we feel sure these men will support us when we say, as we do, that in the course of their duty, occasions often arise when they "thank their stars" that they were trained on sailing vessels, since this training has enabled them to act and not promptly and usefully in a manner such as few men would adopt had their schooling been restricted to steamers.

A STRIKING FUNCTION.

(4th April.)
We regard the dinner at the Hongkong Hotel last night in celebration of the jubilee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce as a striking event in the history of the Colony, not only because of the object, but more especially because of the distinguished and important people who were present. Seldom, if ever before, has such a company sat down together in the Colony; even the dinner to Lord Charles Bessborough did not excel last night's function. It is not that last night's hosts and guests are of world-fame, but because they are the men who, in the words of the Hon. Mr. Hewitt, "lack out" the prosperity of the Colony. Hongkong, said Mr. Hewitt, is a bundle of sticks. We are lashed together by the flag that flies over us, joined together by the interest of our trade in the Colony, and we stand together. And certainly the gathering who applauded these words was as representative as it could possibly have been. The speeches were excellent, and gave additional importance to the dinner. It is true they were on familiar subjects, but they approached these subjects from a different direction than is the case when speeches are made in Council or even at meetings of the Chamber itself. Last night the indications of our prosperity alone were mentioned, and certainly the dinner—the mental feast that is, not the actual—should increase our confidence in this "barren rock which we have converted into a mountain of gold." As Sir Frederick Lugard said, to look forward, as he was doing, to a period of renewed prosperity was an eminently un-British attitude, for as a nation we like to take our pleasures sadly and to indulge like Michael, son of Inlath, in ill-forebodings. His Excellency might have added that we like to take our commerce sadly as well, to look forward to bad times, to expect nothing. That is certainly so, and while it is all to the good, (in recent times this attitude saved British traders in China from the full folly of the overtrading mania), nevertheless we are glad sometimes to "slap our wings" a little, and cry, "See what a good boy am I?" The speeches did this admirably last night. One could not hear them nor can one read them without a warm glow of satisfaction pervading one's system that life is being spent in this salubrious and woefully spot! If some of the re-

marks were a little highly-coloured, why so much the better! We cannot be too eager to breed confidence in our perfection. We may permit ourselves to look upon the other side of the picture in the privacy of our Council Chambers and Committee rooms; there positivism may reign supreme; but when we gather to celebrate the jubilee of our most powerful "lucker out" of prosperity, joyful confidence is to be encouraged. We trust that the speeches at the Chamber's dinner fifty years hence will be still more rosy in hue.

THE CORNERCAKE.

(5th April.)

To make a noise without developing in the hearer a sense of direction is the primary attribute of the cornercake. The Self-Government Society throughout the Empire of China is giving the world an excellent copy of this uninteresting bird. The simile is true in more senses than one. The cornercake dwells amid riches, on which it grows fat but which it does nothing to develop; it makes a very great noise in the midst of plenty and succeeds only in attracting notice to its environment. The Self-Government Society, "fat," talkative, and, with reason, delighted with its habitat, attracts the ear. Its latest fulmination, outlined in our news columns, still allows us to wonder "where it is." It has published an "appeal" to Chinese residents abroad to return to their country to promote industries. On the face of it this is attractive, "like the noise of the cornercake"—but it leads nowhere, again like the cornercake. What China wants is not exterior but interior movement—interior movement, that is, that has a settled direction. The Self-Government Society, like the fowl to which we have compared it, informs us of its presence, but not by attempts to improve its surroundings. It is alive, and useless, the hardest thing to say of anything.

If the cornercake were an inspirer of the harvester its noise would be an asset of humanity. If the Self-Government Society gave impetus to its surroundings it would do more for China than it is possible to describe. In our news columns we refer today to an interesting article entitled "China's Riches," which tells us that the rateable value of the Empire is no less than £3,000,000,000. No appeal is made to the owners of this enormous wealth. Their progressive brethren in Singapore, Penang, America, England, are appealed to but the "cornercake" itself is allowed to remain a mere exercise ground for the Self-Government "cornercake." It is true, he lives on it, and grows fat, but his living spells, its denudation, and without the help of creatures of species other than his own, his living itself would not be adequate to him.

The articles that from time to time appear in this column show we think, that the "Telegraph" is a friend to China. We are in fact far from being desirous of emulating the sly of the goose with the golden eggs; but the most blindly optimistic, the most in favour, must see something almost hopelessly pathetic in the way in which Young China is "developing" its country. Running round in circles, like the cornercake, attracting attention to itself for no earthly reason, like the cornercake, living on riches with no idea of enjoying them except as they develop themselves, like the cornercake, it presents a picture of misdirected energy new to mankind. Li Hung Chang knows how to deal with his inabilities; the Canton Viceroy might copy his example, and by rough means or smooth attract the attention of his Self-Government Society to the necessity of self-government.

SHANGHAI'S FINANCE.

(6th April.)

During the past year news from Shanghai has not been of a nature to impress the recipients with the financial soundness of the Model Settlement. The items, indeed, make up a doleful tale. We hear of mad speculation in rubber, leading important members of the community into the clutches of the "Banks" fall, and fall for large sums. Credit

is disorganised and trade at a standstill. The papers of the neighbouring port are full of bewailings over these and other sorrows somewhat similar. The Model Settlement does not at the moment appear to be a model of financial stability. Into this dark scene comes the Shanghai Gas Company, Limited, appropriately enough, and with its report for 1910 cheers the waning spirits on 'Change. It is a certainly an inspiring document, and the directors have every reason to congratulate the shareholders on the satisfactory result of the year's working. The profit on working account amounted to Tls. 270,965.59, an increase of Tls. 30,083.07, as compared with the preceding year. The net profit for the year, after appropriating the sum of Tls. 1,065.71, premium received on sale of debentures, amounted to Tls. 250,557.07, an increase, as compared with 1909, of Tls. 18,497.47. The balance at credit of profit and loss account, after crediting the account with Tls. 4,700.25, carried forward after appropriation of the profits for 1909, and deducting the sum of Tls. 3,000.77, bonus paid to the foreign staff, and the amount of Tls. 72,000.00, for interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent., paid on July 28th last amounts to Tls. 170,305.55. A full 13 per cent. was paid on the year's working. This is the first good news of Shanghai we have had for a long time. The profit or otherwise of a gas company is not a very clear indication of the condition of trade, but we venture to think that it has a certain amount of significance, and, at any rate, the tiniest bit of silver on a dark cloud is welcome. We know from past experiences that Shanghai has remarkable recuperative powers, and hope to hear of other Shanghai concerns in terms equally rosy. The thought will obtrude itself, however, that the extra consumption of gas which made such very large profits possible was the result of burning the midnight lot over rubber market problems. Let us hope not, but that it means activity in the offices and homes, and the first sign of increased prosperity and financial stability.

TWO KEELS TO ONE.

(7th April.)

A very extraordinary and ambiguous situation has developed in what we may term "Navy politics" at home. The term is a rough one, for, unfortunately, the great question of naval supremacy has degenerated into a verbal weapon of party warfare. It has, in fact, been relegated to the position of a vital asset, pro or con, of struggling politicians, instead of being universally recognised as a vital matter for the nation. The schools of opinion may be briefly summarised as comprising the "Peace, Retrenchment and Reform" government, the anti-Imperialists who form part of its voting strength, and the Opposition, who on this question at least are wholeheartedly at one. The first recognises the absolute essential, a "Navy of two keels to one." To this Mr. Asquith has pledged himself. The second, the anti-Imperialists, have consistently advocated a reduction in armaments. The last, the Opposition, is a strenuous supporter of the principle, the standard, that Hawke adopted, which existed right up to 1888, the principle of two keels to one against the next naval power, whether friend or foe. This is automatic, does not pick and choose, has the supreme merit of simplicity and is hallowed by tradition. We acquit the Government at once of any desire to reduce our naval strength, but since they are largely dependent on the vote of the anti-Imperialists for their working majority, they must lie under the stigma of being ready to sacrifice national interests to those of party. Of their supporters, with whom on this question they are not really in agreement, the least said the better. There remains the Opposition, and the triangulation of the problem leaves them in a most invidious position. They are, briefly, forced to do one of two things. Either they must support the Government against the "Little Navies," which would be a concessions policy, or they must support the latter against the Government in the hope of coming

into their own, and then carrying out a naval programme adequate to our needs. It is, "heads I win, tails you lose" for Mr. Asquith's administration. The conquest of Ireland was made possible, very naturally, by the English by their policy of inciting rival kings and chieftains against each other. Mr. Asquith is very much in the position of Henry the Second. He is opposed by two forces who hate each other, but one of which to be true to its principles must support him. The position from the point of view of the common man is an intolerable one. It is a matter of very little importance one way or the other whether Mr. Asquith or Mr. Balfour is the foster father of the Estimates, but when such legislation as we need is at the mercy of the cross-currents of opinion we have attempted to indicate the situation becomes grave. Into the question of the necessity or otherwise of the two-Power standard it is not necessary to go; but a Navy of some sort we must have, and the present situation therefore is one to which we can justly apply the old truism: "Too many cooks spoil the broth." It would be a strange thing if three honest friends of the nation, as we must admit the parties are, should between them and for purely party ends tear us to shreds.

SUPREME COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.

His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, presided at a sitting of the Bankruptcy Court Thursday morning.

AN ABSCONDING DEBTOR.

Re Chui Hok Chai, trading as the Hop Tai firm.
This was an application to rescind a Receiving Order. Mr. Fletcher, Deputy Official Receiver, stated that at the last sitting of the Bankruptcy Court an application for a Receiving Order was opposed on the ground that there were no assets. Mr. Barlow came forward and said there was an assignment of hair which was worth \$20,000 more than what it was mortgaged for. He had made two inquiries of the Hongkong Bank and was informed that debtor had nothing to do with the property.

His Lordship—It's not his?
Mr. Fletcher—He was concerned in certain transactions with regard to it, but the property is not his. He has absconded and has not come forward in any way to assist us.
His Lordship—The order is rescinded.

A PUBLICAN'S AFFAIRS.

Re R. H. Whitaker, hearing of petition.
Mr. Goldring appeared for the petitioner and said he believed that the petition was not opposed.
Mr. Fletcher—I ask that petitioner be appointed special manager until I've had an opportunity of going into his affairs. He is a publican and it is advisable that the business should continue.

In an affidavit filed by petitioner, the latter stated that his liabilities amounted \$11,400 or thereabouts, of which \$3,000 or thereabouts is security on a bill of sale of \$1,000 or thereabouts for arrears of rent and wages. The assets amounted to \$6,000 or thereabouts, which could be easily realised. He believed that a dividend of 20 per cent. could be raised and paid to the ordinary creditors, in the event of a Receiving Order being made.
The petition was granted.

BUSINESS ON THE HARBOUR.

Re J. O. Logan and Company, application to appoint applicant special manager.
Mr. Fletcher said that a Receiving Order was made at the last sitting of the Court. Applicant was engaged in commission business on the harbour. There were considerable book debts which were hoped to be realised without difficulty.
Application granted.

A COMMODORE'S DISCRETION.

Re Hyder Brothers, application under Section 48 of Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1891.
Mr. Fletcher said that the naval authorities agreed to pay the sum of \$20 each out of the salaries of each of the men. The Commodore asked for an order of the Court. The brothers received salaries of \$100 each.

The request was assented to by the Court.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT PREFERENCE.

Re Kwong Sang, action by Official Receiver against Melchers and Company.
Mr. Potter appeared for the Official Receiver, instructed by Mr. E. D. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for Melchers & Company.

Mr. Potter said that his Lordship would remember that on the last occasion he did not read Wong Yuk O's letter, the man being out of the Colony. The latter was a partner in the debtor firm. That was an application to set aside certain payments made to Melchers on the ground of fraudulent preference. The Court would remember that on the last occasion he had read no affidavits on account of those concerned being away from Hongkong.

His Lordship—I'm rather puzzled about this question of affidavits.
Mr. Potter—This is the practice of the Court. An affidavit is sworn and served on the other side and if they wish to cross-examine the man he'll be produced.

His Lordship—Is this affidavit in support of the motion?

Mr. Potter—Yes.
His Lordship (To Mr. Slade)—Do you agree that this is the practice of the Court?

Mr. Slade—The practice at home is to proceed by motion. It's not compulsory to proceed by motion. The older, and I fancy, the better method was to have an issue directed in bankruptcy or to bring an action, which means that the case is "presented to the Court in an infinitely better manner. An affidavit is frequently misleading. The phraseology of the man is not his own phraseology but that of the person framing it.

After some further discussion, his Lordship said he only brought forward the question of hostility because those proceedings had never come before the Court previously. He wished to make sure of the matter.

In the course of debtor's examination by Mr. Slade, he was asked whether he believed one Chu Fu Lam when the latter said he would settle with all the creditors.

Witness—Half believing, half doubting (laughter).

Mr. Slade—Did you give up hope that Chu Fu Lam would come to an arrangement?

Witness—Not until my premises were seized. Then I had no hope.

Mr. Slade—Your promises were seized on an execution in respect of a judgment?

Witness—Yes.

A TAIKOO VESSEL. DELIVERED AT MANILA TO ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. Castle Bros. Wolf and Sons, the Manila agents of the Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Company of Hongkong, Ltd., have delivered the s.s. Mile to the Quarter-master's Department, Manila.

The Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co. of Hongkong built the Mile, a finely modelled steel twin-screw steamer, to the order of the United States Army Quarter-master's Department. The vessel is 140 feet over all by 26 feet beam and 13 feet 6 moulded depth, and has been built equal to the highest classification of Lloyd's Society.

The vessel has a continuous main deck, two steel masts, and is rigged as a fore and aft schooner. A powerful steam winch is fitted at the fore hatch, capable of dealing with weights up to 10 tons, while in the fore part of the vessel a capable steam warping windlass is fitted. There are two large insulated compartments in the fore-hold fitted up for the carrying of fresh meat and perishable goods.

The accommodation for passengers and officers is a special feature of the vessel.

Triple-expansion engines of the builders' own make, and two boilers, capable of driving the vessel at a speed of 12 knots, have been fitted. She is lighted throughout by electricity, and has a powerful searchlight fitted over the wheel house.

On the trial trip the vessel easily maintained her guaranteed speed, the engines and auxiliaries working very smoothly.

THE Hongkong Telegraph

Понедельник, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1911

ARMS AND THE MAN.

(1st April.)

The speech of the German Chancellor, Dr. von Bothman-Holweg, details of which we publish in our news columns today, is one of the most important utterances on national policy that has been made for many years. It sounds the death-knell to disarmament and shatters the fond, widely-held belief that arbitration will impose peace on the world. The speech, however, was admirably calm and well-reasoned. It was in no sense pugnacious or truculent, but merely set out in simple words Germany's reading of the international problem. That that reading should destroy our hopes of the millennium for the moment is regrettable, but we cannot fail to realise the justice and the logic of Germany's reasons for not favouring disarmament as set out by the Chancellor when he states that the "disarmament idea has failed on account of the question of control. To exercise an efficient control over the designs of different nations would be absolutely impossible, and any attempt in this direction could only lead to what is most desired to be avoided."

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

The Acting Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice F. A. Hazeland, presided at a sitting of the Summary Court Friday morning.

PROTEST AGAINST LOCAL PRACTICE.

When an action for money lent was called, Mr. Bowley asked for a day to be fixed.

His Lordship said the case would have to go on the bottom of the remand list.

Mr. Bowley—But one solicitor can't force a case to go on the bottom of the remand list?

His Lordship—I'm told that's the practice of the Court.

Mr. Bowley—That's not the practice at home.

His Lordship—I'm told that's the practice here. (To Mr. Stevenson)—Do you admit this is a short cause?

Mr. Stevenson—No, my Lord.

After further discussion, a day was fixed.

Messrs. Hind and Goldring upon this jumped up and took objection on the ground that the day in question had already been set aside for the hearing of another action in which they were engaged.

His Lordship—If Mr. Stevenson admits that this is a short cause, I'll fix a day.

Mr. Stevenson—No, I don't admit this is a short cause.

His Lordship—Then the case will have to go on the bottom of the remand list.

Mr. Bowley—When will it come on then?

His Lordship—I don't know. You might see the remand list.

A SOLICITOR'S FEES.

The case was mentioned in which the Robinson Pinn Company sued J. C. Logan to recover the sum of \$184.85.

Mr. Matthew—John Stephens asked for his fee in respect of his attendance that morning. He had not had to use much energy but all the same he was entitled to his fees.

Mr. Leo, Almada—How can you be entitled to recover costs before you obtain judgment?

Mr. Stephens—I shall prove my claim.

Mr. Almada—But the proceedings are stayed?

His Lordship—This question affects the Official Receiver, doesn't it?

Mr. Almada—I understood the Official Receiver to tell the Chief Justice yesterday that there were considerable book debts to be recovered in connection with commission business on the harbour, and he asked for time to pay his creditors.

Mr. Stephens—I'm entitled to my costs.

His Lordship—I've never heard of such a thing before.

Mr. Stephens—It has been done before.

His Lordship—I'll look up the records and let you know.

Mr. Stephens—Then I'm quite satisfied. Thank you, my Lord. Much obliged to your Lordship.

PARTICULARS AGAIN.

On a case being mentioned, Mr. Hind asked to be furnished with particulars of the claim.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing—This is merely an action for illegal detention of goods. There's only the bare, bald statement that my client's goods are illegally detained. What more do you want?

Mr. Hind—There's the possibility that the goods may have been hired.

Mr. Kong Sing—I state in Court that the goods have been bought, for which we hold receipts. I think that is ample explanation.

Mr. Hind—The goods have been bought?

Mr. Kong Sing—Absolutely. This is only a method of delay. My friend knows that my client wishes to go away.

Mr. Hind—I don't wish to cause any delay whatever. It will accelerate matters if the position is made clear.

Mr. Kong Sing—I say that the goods have been bought.

Mr. Hind—If that is the position my friend takes up, I'm quite satisfied.

Mr. Kong Sing—There you are. You have all you want.

A day was accordingly fixed for the hearing of the case.

CLAIM FOR MONEY LENT.

To Sin Yan sued M. Rafiek and another, to recover the sum of \$80, being amount due for money lent.

Mr. Harris (For the defendant)—I'm instructed to consent to judgment for \$40.

His Lordship—Are you prepared to accept the amount?

Mr. Stevenson—Yes.

Mr. Harris—We can't pay anything at all now.

Mr. Stevenson—We have been offered \$15.

Mr. Harris—Will your Lordship make it payable at some date ahead? The position is this.

There are two defendants and one of them has offered to pay the balance of \$40.

An order was made that the first instalment of \$15 was to be paid on the 15th of May.

AN AUCTIONEER'S CLAIM.

Mr. Geo. P. Lammert sued Chan Yu Ting to recover the sum of \$500.

It was mutually agreed by both parties to adjourn the case sine die.

A QUESTION OF ACCOUNTS.

The case was again mentioned in which J. M. Alves sued Ada Sachse for \$1,000.

Mr. Shenton—I ask that a day be fixed. It's purely a question of accounts.

The case was fixed to be heard on the 21st of April at 2.15 p.m.

THE HONGKONG BUTCHERY CASE.

The case was resumed in Original Jurisdiction in which John Tatum, runner of the King Edward Hotel, is seeking to have accounts taken in connection with the Hongkong Butchery Company, the appointment of a Receiver and for further or other relief as against Frederick Howell, Head Bailiff of the Supreme Court. Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Bovis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Griest, was for the defendant.

His Lordship, before the commencement of this morning's proceedings, said that he had considered the point of law raised by Mr. Potter: that the plaintiff was barred from bringing the action owing to the length of time that had elapsed. He found that the Statute of Limitations did not apply in that case.

Plaintiff could not be estopped and if judgment went against the defendant, appeal might lie on that point.

Mr. Gutierrez, accountant, was called as a witness and gave evidence in respect of certain accounts.

At the conclusion of witness testimony, Mr. Potter said he feared he might have to ask for an adjournment. He could not allow the case to rest there so long as there were suggestions of fraud against his client.

His Lordship—The cross-examination being over, I must ask you to open your case, Mr. Potter.

Mr. Potter—I would like to recall Mr. Tatum for cross-examination.

His Lordship—Oh, yes.

Mr. Potter—By the way, I would like to ask Mr. Gutierrez a few questions which I overlooked.

MR. POTTER'S ADDRESS.

On the resumption of Court after the tiffin recess, Mr. Potter said that the took it that his friend's case was closed.

Mr. Slade—Yes.

Mr. Potter in opening his case said he did not intend to detain his Lordship long by addressing him at length. It was significant that a case of that nature should have been brought after a lapse of 14 years, or, rather, should have come into Court. Apart from the question of a legal bar, the Court was, as a rule, suspicious of a case of that kind brought after a long lapse of time. More especially was the Court suspicious of a case when the case was founded on serious allegations of fraud. Although they were told by his learned friend that the case was not founded on fraud, his friend's position was untenable on reading the pleadings. It was a case of fraud from beginning to end. The case of fraud, he submitted, had failed utterly. Not one jot of the charge of fraud proffered by the plaintiff was supported by cogent evidence. Only that morning, it was proved conclusively that any representations made by Howell with regard to the bad position of the business so far from being fraudulent and untrue were absolutely true. He did not think his Lordship would have any doubt at all now that at the end of the four months' trading of the Hongkong Butchery Company, there

were heavy losses, and that without taking into consideration one cent of the money advanced by Howell. It was proved by the books, and even had there not been a book produced the facts of the case would have shown that the business could not have been successful at the end of January, 1896, because at the beginning of January, 1896, plaintiff himself was arranging with Yuen Cheong to take over the business. He was arranging and negotiating with Yuen Cheong as to what commission he was to get. It would be absurd to suppose that had the business been solvent, plaintiff would willingly have handed it over to a comrade. He would have made infinitely more, otherwise. It was maintained at one time—he did not know whether it was still maintained—that the accounts were solely in the hands of Howell and plaintiff was not allowed to consult the books, for the purpose of being defrauded. He did not know whether that was the impression which was intended to be conveyed by plaintiff but, at all events, that impression was as a matter of fact, conveyed. Plaintiff did not mention one word during his examination-in-chief with regard to the cash-book, ledger or account books, or even account books which were kept since Feb., 1893, but now it was clear that the books were kept by the company and that the plaintiff could have seen them at any hour of the day. Perhaps, the plaintiff was so ignorant that he was not able to understand the books, but he did not display such appalling ignorance in the witness-box, and even assuming his ignorance, he was not justified in assuming a position which was misleading and suggested fraudulent intentions on the part of the defendant. It was clear that Yuen Cheong gave up the business in January, 1897. He would prove beyond doubt that the business was not given up for fraudulent purposes but because Yuen Cheong wished to do so. That was admitted by the plaintiff. He had been unwilling to admit it but was forced to do so. As he had submitted at the beginning of the case, if the business was closed on the 3rd or 4th January, as plaintiff said, and if Howell owed him \$1,400 or any sum, it seemed to him absolutely irrelevant to that case whether Howell had any interest in the Hongkong Butchery. He submitted that it was absolutely immaterial. Plaintiff's case on the pleadings was that his business was never closed. He (plaintiff) contended that there was no real sale, but that in some way or other the business was carried on under some new name. He submitted that the case had failed on plaintiff's own admissions, so that he failed to see what the Hongkong Butchery Company had to do with that case if the business was closed and if in the closing of it there was a debit balance. However, plaintiff had chosen to say that Howell was the Hongkong Butchery Company and that the business was his own business. He did not ask what his own share was but merely asked for accounts to be taken, but if the plaintiff on the pleadings recovered, it must mean that he was the sole owner of the Hongkong Butchery Company and that he was the owner of all profits from 1890 up to the present day. Plaintiff must be consistent. He could not be otherwise. It was only logical. When asked why he had given power of attorney to Watkins, he said that he did so because he was asked by Howell to do so. He told them with a serious face—he did not know whether in his innermost heart he was serious—that he expected Howell and Watkins to carry on the Hongkong Butchery for him and on his behalf. Howell was to continue to finance the business and plaintiff would travel to America or any other part of the world and come back at any time he liked and walk into his own. Plaintiff did not say why the two gentlemen referred to do that but he simply made the statement. He would not say more than that it was not a reasonable position to adopt. He would call witnesses, who would disprove plaintiff's points. He would submit that Howell had nothing to do with the Hongkong Butchery. He had no share and never had any share. The state-

ment that the sale of the business was a pretended sale was untrue, and also that the defendant had retained for himself the whole or a larger share of the business. He would satisfy his Lordship that the defendant has no shares whatever in the Hongkong Butchery. The evidence brought by the plaintiff to prove that Howell was at least part owner of the business, he mentioned payments to Campbell, cheques cashed by Tang Koo, a letter to Johnson and a chit to the Tea Company. He did not wish to weary his Lordship with the question of fraud, although from his client's point of view the matter was most serious. Defendant was a Government servant and it was most serious for a man to come forward into Court and allege gross acts of fraud against him. His Lordship must have been struck by the light-hearted way in which those frauds were alleged. There was no proof, not only of a fraudulent act but of any act which was transparently not right. He would call witnesses who would give a complete and full history of the case. He would satisfy his Lordship that there was not one shred of truth in the allegations of fraud and whose evidence would entitle the defendant to his Lordship's judgment.

Mr. Slade—Did not you and Mr. Watkins get Tatum out of the Colony in order to sell the Butchery?

Defendant (Heatedly)—Do you suggest that?

Mr. Slade—Yes, I do suggest it.

Defendant (To his Lordship)—My Lord, the suggestion is absurd.

His Lordship—Answer the question. You may have a possible explanation and Counsel is entitled to an answer. The suggestion has been put forward all along.

Defendant (Excitedly)—It affects my honour.

Mr. Slade—Could you find out between now and to-morrow morning the cause of a sudden rise in your income in 1897?

Defendant—Yes, I was running the sweeps in the United Club (loud laughter).

The case was adjourned.

INTERPORT POLO.

MANILA'S AGAIN DEFEAT THE HOME TEAM.

The second game in the series of interport matches was played on the polo ground Thursday between teams representing Manila and Hongkong. As in the first game, the visitors proved their superiority, winning easily. Nevertheless the game was a most interesting one and was greatly enjoyed by a large and fashionable attendance. Play was very fast throughout, but the Manilans were somehow quicker on the ball than the Hongkongites, who, however, had hard luck more than once.

Mr. Johnstone, at 3, again played an excellent game and Messrs. Bowditch and Margetts did well for their side. But all eight did their best. The first chukka, a very fast one, saw no score, but in the second McDonnell put the visitors one up. Some hard riding in the third chukka was followed by another goal for Manila. In the fourth the local men "bucked up" well, but were unfortunate, and Bowditch put Manila three ahead. Despite every effort by Hongkong, Margetts shortly afterwards scored twice in succession, and a fast and interesting chukka ended with the score: Manila—5; Hongkong—0.

Hongkong again played in determined fashion and Captain Brierley notched their first goal. He had a chance to score almost immediately afterwards, but unfortunately mis-hit, and the Manilans promptly scored. Their seventh goal was added a few minutes later from a mix-up near goal.

The last chukka saw Hongkong pressing and playing a better game than previously. The combination was good and two goals were scored, leaving the final score 7—3. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Lugard were present, as well as a large number of other polo lovers.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. Bernard Brotherton Barker to be a Visiting Justice to the Po Loung, Kok rice. Mr. Francis Maitland resigned.

COMPANY MEETING.

TOERANGI RUBBER CO., LD.

The first meeting of the above company was held Thursday afternoon at the Company's office, Sir Hornumjee Mody, presiding.

There were also present Messrs. H. Pinckney, A. Denison, (directors) M. W. Slade, Dr. O. Forsyth, Commander C. W. Lockwood, P. Loureiro, H. Porey Smith, A. B. Rowe, A. L. Stein, S. G. Nowald, A. S. Hewitt, and M. Roder Harris (Secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The directors' report and the accounts have been in your hands for some time and you will doubtless allow me to take them as read. The balance sheet is, as you will have noticed, dated the 13th of February, and the report was drawn up on advice received from Sumatra to that date. On the 1st March a call of 5s. was made and the shares are now 12s. 6d. paid up. The only items in the account upon which I propose to comment are the advances to Chinese and Indians and brokers' commission. The advances to Chinese are advances to Chinese contractors and builders as well as to coolies. The advances to Indians are to Javanese and Klings. The brokers' commission is payment made to brokers for procuring contract labour, chiefly Javanese. As you all know the cost of securing indentured labour is heavy and the commission paid in Sumatra for Javanese coolies is 75 to 100 guilders per coolie. The contracts are for three years and the wages, including the brokers' commission, work out at about 12 1-2 guilders for each man and 10 1-2 guilders for the women, per month. This is cheap compared to the wages paid on many rubber estates elsewhere. The commission will be written off year by year to the various crops on which the coolies are employed. The programme for 1911 was decided upon after consultation with our Sumatra friends but it may be that some shareholders here will consider that we are taking an excessive risk in planting up 200 fields of tobacco. By the end of June we shall know what sort of a crop we have on the 100 fields now planted and we can then decide whether to plant next year 100, 150 or up to 200 fields. The area will not be increased beyond the 100 fields if the present crop is not up to the average or if for any other reason it seems inadvisable. At the first sales in this year, the tobacco from the Tandjong Langkat and Soekoranda Estates, adjoining Toerang, realised 2.50 and 2.02, very high prices, and as land and conditions on these estates are very similar to Toerang we have, at any rate, reason to hope for satisfactory results. The expenditure is checked by two planters interested in the estate. Mr. Doughty kindly agreed to audit the accounts before you for Guilders 100. In future we propose to make arrangements with one of the staff of our bankers to carry out the audit. The latest news from the estate is that rubber has been planted through 100 acres of tobacco land. There was a long dry spell but we are advised that there were three inches of rain on the 7th March and that the tobacco should do well. At the end of February there were 853 coolies on the estate, of which 434 are Javanese, under three years' contract. You will have noticed in the report that the survey of the estate has been completed. We have 8,048 acres of good land in a central district, for which we paid about 21 an acre, 10s. in cash, and 10s. in shares. The area of land suitable for rubber is larger than we anticipated and more than we can make use of with the capital at our disposal. In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to say that I consider you possess a most valuable property and also that you are fortunate in having secured for its development the necessary supply of labour and thoroughly capable management. I have now the pleasure of proposing that the directors' report and accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1910, as submitted to the shareholders at this meeting, be confirmed and adopted and I will ask my friend, Mr. Slade, to second the resolution, after which I shall be pleased to answer any questions.

Mr. Slade—I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution to adopt the accounts. In all planting enterprises the three great essentials for success are good management and labour, good soil and climate and sufficient capital. As to our management there can be no doubt that we have of the best. Our resident manager came to us with a well-earned reputation for efficiency: from one of the best managed estates in Sumatra, the United Langkat, and we have the further advantage of our estate being under the constant supervision of two very experienced planters. These men are not merely employed by us, but they are our partners, having invested substantial sums in the Company. They are working not only for the Company but for themselves, and this, I think you will agree with me, is a good guarantee that they will not rashly employ the Company's money. As to soil and climate, the climate has been proved by the experience of our neighbours to be as well if not better suited to the growth of the rubber tree than most parts of the Far East. Of our 8,000 odd acres, practically all is, in the opinion of our local advisers, well suited to rubber, and about 500 appear suitable for tobacco. Now, I believe that there is no unoccupied, unappropriated agricultural land in the world which in its wild state commands a higher price than Sumatra tobacco land when—and this is the important point—it has been proved by actual cultivation of portions and by sale of the produce to be capable of bearing high-class tobacco. As we have heard from our chairman, the Company is applying a portion of its capital in improving its property. If at the Amsterdam sales next spring, Toerang tobacco will fetch prices anywhere near those obtained by our neighbours this year, the value of our estate is no longer based merely on the estimates of experts, but as to our tobacco, and will have been proved by the touchstone of the market. Great success in tobacco growing can only be attained by luck with the weather at the critical periods of the growth of the crop. But moderate success can be commanded by good management, as is shown by the results obtained, for instance, by the United Langkat, which, during the last nine years, has never failed to pay a dividend from the profits of its tobacco. These dividends have varied from 10 per cent to 10 per cent, but never has there been a blank year. If that Company can show such results I see no reason to fear that ours will not do well, for our managers have been trained in that successful school. I have been led to make these remarks by having made careful enquiry into the advisability of our employing a portion of our capital on tobacco growing. I hold a substantial number of shares and have far more money at stake in the Company than I care to see imperilled, and hearing the opinion freely expressed that tobacco planting was a most risky operation I sought for accurate information. I satisfied myself that our funds were not being risked in unduly hazardous speculation, and thought that you would be interested to hear the conclusion I came to. On this point perhaps some of the figures I obtained will be of interest. It costs all told not more than 1 guilder a lb. to put tobacco on the market. A field equals 1.4 acres, that is, 100 fields equals 140 acres. An average crop from a field is about 10 piculs, say, 1,300 lbs. Therefore 100 fields will produce 130,000 lbs. It will cost to put this amount on the market at the outside G.130,000—£10,830. Say for which we paid about 21 an acre, 10s. in cash, and 10s. in shares. The area of land suitable for rubber is larger than we anticipated and more than we can make use of with the capital at our disposal. In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me to say that I consider you possess a most valuable property and also that you are fortunate in having secured for its development the necessary supply of labour and thoroughly capable management. I have now the pleasure of proposing that the directors' report and accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1910, as submitted to the shareholders at this meeting, be confirmed and adopted and I will ask my friend, Mr. Slade, to second the resolution, after which I shall be pleased to answer any questions.

1. By issuing more shares.

2. By applying any profits we may make from tobacco growing to developing our rubber. We are essentially a rubber company, and I personally, and I hope, the majority of us, are willing to wait for a return on our investments until our rubber begins to pay. If our tobacco pays, as I hope it will, we original shareholders shall be in a doubly strong position. Our estate will have been improved beyond the amount we have put into it, and we shall be in a position to raise further capital, if we decide to do so, on very favourable terms. Then even if the price of rubber falls below the generally-accepted minimum of 1s. 6d. a lb. we can still confidently expect very substantial dividends.

There were no questions, and the adoption of the report and accounts were carried unanimously.

The Chairman proposed, seconded by Mr. Rowe, that Mr. Denison who retires by rotation should be re-elected a director of the company carried.

The Chairman proposed and Mr. Porey Smith seconded that a member of the staff of four bankers, to be nominated by the manager, be and is hereby appointed auditor for the ensuing year at remuneration of 200 guilders.

Carried unanimously.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, the meeting is over, and I thank you for your attendance.

COMMERCIAL.

SINGAPORE SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Fraser and Co.'s weekly share circular dated March 29 states:—Another quiet week has passed, principal dealings being in rubber shares which have been steady until the close, when they have declined slightly with the price of the raw material. The Straits Steamship Co. report, showing the usual dividend for the year of 10 per cent, has been extremely well received and the shares are steady at quotations. Mining shares are quiet, but there has been a good enquiry for some Industrials.

Rubber.—Malacca Ordinaries have changed hands during the week at 20-12, 6d. 410-0, Sentfields 40-2-6, Patallings 60s. Tebrinus 72s. 6d., Bukit Kajangs 64s. 6d. to 65s., Jurga Lands 48s. 9d., Sungai Chohs 93s. 1.12d., Pajangs, 10s. 3d., Sendangs 31s. 10.12d. premium, Tanjong Malins 3s. 3d. premium, Linggis 50s. 10.12d., Bertans 7s. 4.12d. Honwongs 5-3, Taipangs 2-10, and Gan Koss 3d. premium. Sales have taken place in Singapore and Johore at \$13.50 and \$13.00, cum-div., Bnglowies \$11.50 to \$10.50, Honietras pt. pd. at par, Malakoffs \$2.15, Glenolys \$1.80 to \$1.85, Alor Chajhs \$1.80, United Singapore \$1.40 to \$1.50, Pantais \$1.30 to \$1.25, Jimlins and Ulu Pandans 60 cents, and Teluk Ansons, which have announced a 5 per cent. dividend, have changed hands at par.

Mining.—A few transactions have taken place in Rants at \$2 and Royal Johore at 50 cents, the latter having declared at 15 cents dividend. Belats have advanced to \$8 sales, but apart from these mining shares have been neglected.

General.—Straits Traders have been done at \$53.25 to \$52.50. Riley Hargreaves have been in good demand at \$90 and Fraser and Neaves at \$88.60.

MACAO QUESTION.

CHINESE RESIST DELAY.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, April 6.

H. E. the Viceroy is earnest in his efforts to arrive at a settlement of the Macao boundary delimitation question. The Board of Foreign Affairs has repeatedly telegraphed to the Viceroy to open up negotiations with the Macao government, and the Canton diplomatic commission, Colonel Ho Ping Cheong, and some other officials well versed in foreign affairs, have been to Macao to confer with the Governor. In spite of this, the question has been allowed to linger on. H. E. the Viceroy intends to telegraph to the Board of Foreign Affairs to approach the Portuguese Minister in Peking regarding the appointment of a Chinese delimitation commissioner who is to be stationed in Macao to confer on the matter with the Macao Government, so as to facilitate the early settlement of the vexed question.

SUPREME COURT.

THE MAKING OF SAUSAGES AND PICKLING OF CORNED BEEF.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, sitting on the Original side of the Supreme Court—Monday, John Tatum, of 106, Queen's Road East, filed a suit against Frederick Howell, Head Bailiff, Supreme Court (1). For an account since 24th September, 1905, of the receipts and disbursements of the defendant in respect of plaintiff's business of a butcher and comrade, carried on under the style of the Hongkong Butchery; (2) and for a Receiver, Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Davis, represented the defendant.

The statement of claim set out that for several years prior to the 1st May, 1895, the plaintiff occupied much of his time and practically all his available time, in maturing a certain plan or project of his to establish and carry on his business as a butcher in a new butcher's shop, which plaintiff had determined to open in the new building, then in course of erection, in Queen's Road, for a Central Market and, among other things, the plaintiff had ordered certain plant, machinery and articles to be imported from America to him for that purpose and as an essential part of plaintiff's business, he determined to incorporate therein the making of sausages and the pickling of corned beef and tongues, and for a considerable time before the 1st May, 1895, negotiations were pending between plaintiff and certain friends of his, and, among others, with Mr. James Hodges, Mr. J. W. Osborne and Mr. R. L. Thomas, each of whom had promised and was ready and willing to advance plaintiff certain money for the purpose of financially assisting him in the enterprise. It was not until three or four months after the 1st May, 1895, that plaintiff for the first time mentioned the matter to the defendant, that is, only a month or so before the actual opening of the market on 1st October, 1895. On the 1st May, 1895, the plaintiff's plans being then almost matured, and the new market building being then, as was hoped and believed, within about half a year of its formal completion and opening for business, it was found to be sufficiently advanced to permit of some tenants hiring places of business therein, and from that date, plaintiff actually hired and paid out of his own moneys the rent of the market. The main novel and attractive feature of plaintiff's new venture was this—that while all other butchers' shops in the city, owned and actually worked solely by Chinese, this butchery would be distinctly a foreign and English butchery and operated, personally conducted and owned by plaintiff, an experienced practical butcher, foreigner and an English-born man. At a meeting subsequently held, defendant made plaintiff a definite offer of \$1,500 for capital to help him in the enterprise and defendant said he would help plaintiff by keeping his books and also help him in every way he could. The plaintiff did not accept the offer but took it under advisement, together with the other offers, on their merits. The short result was that after a time, the plaintiff accepted the offer and an agreement was entered into. Defendant denied liability in toto.

Mr. Potter said that before Mr. Slade opened the case, he would like to mention a summons which was taken out on the 20th of last month which was adjourned into Court. He referred to particulars, to which he was entitled.

His Lordship—I should like to hear more of it before going into the question.

Mr. Potter—I thought it would be better to mention it.

His Lordship—Quite right.

Proceeding, Mr. Potter said that the particulars in question were particulars of fraud. The allegation was that the plaintiff had fraudulently and deliberately delivered false accounts to get the plaintiff out of the Colony.

His Lordship disallowed the point.

Mr. Potter—While I'm on my feet, I would ask your Lordship's permission for a slight amendment in respect of paragraph 6 of the pleadings. It's really due to a slip.

The amendment was granted. Mr. Slade said that the amendment was material, as it affected the question of a sale, which they denied.

Mr. Potter—That's where the fraud comes in. It's coming out by spots.

Mr. Slade—There was no sale, or if there was, it was a pretended sale.

Mr. Slade in opening the case for the plaintiff said that a few facts concerning the case were admitted by the defendant. The business of the Hongkong Butchery was started in October, 1895, by the plaintiff. Defendant advanced \$1,500 to the plaintiff on terms contained in a written agreement—that defendant should receive a half-share of the net profits. Plaintiff's evidence would be that he ran the stall in the market—at that time the Central Market was just opened. The idea was that European butchers would command good customers. Apparently, from the very start, the enterprise proved a success. He said apparently because the plaintiff had nothing to do with the accounts. All he did was to collect the moneys received every day and hand it over to Howell, who ran the financial part of the business. There was successful business from the very beginning. They had 300 or 400 customers, but at the end of the year Howell informed the plaintiff that they were losing \$300 or \$400 a month and suggested that the business had better be closed. Tatum said he could not understand the matter at all. There were no bad debts and large, substantial sums were paid in daily. Defendant arranged with the comrade, from whom they had hitherto been buying wholesale, to run the business and give them merely 3 per cent. commission. The arrangement came into force in March, 1896. The result of the change was that in the first month of the 3 per cent. basis, there was a profit of \$450. The business was not only selling fresh meat but its specialty was the making of sausages and the pickling of corned beef and American butter. At that time there was no Australian butter in the Colony. The making of the corned beef, sausage and butter was not carried on in the market stall. The apparatus was set up in Howell's house. The sausage-making continued to be carried on in defendant's house after Yuen Cheong took over the financial part of the business. The arrangement was that Tatum should buy from Yuen Cheong meat at the wholesale price, say 9 cents a lb., and sell back to him at 12 cents a lb., leaving him to charge whatever amount he wished to his customers. Thus the profit was twofold—commission of 3 per cent. and the difference between the buying and selling price. Yuen Cheong continued to carry on the business until December, when he informed the defendant that he intended giving up the business owing to private reasons, but that there were two friends who were willing to take over the business. During this year, all the money that Tatum drew was \$100. The whole of the balance went to pay Howell in respect of the sums he had advanced. It was asserted all along that in addition to \$1,500 Howell had advanced \$4,000. As far as they had been able to ascertain, the amount was \$3,500. Apparently, when Yuen Cheong took over the business, there was \$1,500 and an additional \$4,000 which he had advanced during the first few months of the business. Taking defendant's statement to the highest, as far as they were able to ascertain, and giving him credit for every assertion, they were not able to trace more than a possible \$5,000.

Counsel proceeded to outline the facts of the case in detail. Defendant managed to get the plaintiff out of the Colony. The latter sailed on board the "Pelican" for America, where he was stranded, and did not return to the Colony until two years afterwards. Watkins was given power of attorney and it was asserted by the defendant that the business was subsequently sold. He thought that the facts, he (Counsel) had cited would convince his Lordship that the alleged sale of the goodwill of the business was purely a fiction emanating from defendant's imagination. The business, as a matter of fact, was carried on after that date by Howell.

Evidence was called and the case adjourned.

A BANKRUPTCY CASE.

Mr. Slade mentioned the bankruptcy case which came on before his Lordship the other day. Counsel stated that he appeared for Melchers' man, who had come back after having gone away owing to illness. There was not the slightest intention on his part to leave the Colony. Counsel was anxious to get on with the case; if by any possibility it could be done before he went away. The only available date was the 5th.

His Lordship—I've been told all along that there has been the greatest difficulty in fixing another case.

Mr. Slade—The case will not last more than two days.

His Lordship fixed the 6th of April for the hearing of the case.

THE YACHTING SEASON.

Drawing to a Close.

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

Now that the yachting season is drawing to a close, so far as actual racing events are concerned, perhaps a glance back over the season's sport might be interesting to those who have the sport of kings at heart, and who are members of the junior yacht club, the C.Y.C.

The steady growth of the Corinthian Yacht Club fleet has placed the once little and insignificant sailing club on a par with any yacht club east of Suez, and even surpassing many. This must be attributed to the keen enthusiasm of the members, and their loyalty towards one another. It may well and truly said of them, they are sportsmen.

The Gael class was the backbone of the club for several years, until expansion was necessary and members were willing to build larger and more sea-worthy boats—not that the Gael class were not seaworthy, but that advancement should be made for the benefit of the club.

The impetus to this stride forward was given, unquestionably, by Dr. Heyward Hays, of Bangkok, some three years ago, when the class, now called after the medico, was built. Since that time the club has still gone forward—ambitious, and strong in numbers. The members built and tried a dinghy class, but discarded the boats as unsafe and unsuitable for Hongkong waters.

The latest additions to the fleet, the four-ton cruisers—which made their debut at the beginning of the season—have been proved to be excellent boats in any weather, combining comfort and speed, the latter item often being overlooked in a cruiser.

The old handicap class nearly dropped out of existence, as so few of the "old brigade" remain to tell the history of their fame of former years.

The season is drawing to a close and the members are to be congratulated on having decided on their clubhouse as the venue for the holding of the last cruise. There is no accommodation and comfort at the clubhouse, and the recent acquisition of the site adjoining has materially strengthened the capacity of the place. In years to come there is no reason why marked prosperity should not continue to attend the efforts of the diligent few who liberally give of their time and talent in promoting healthy recreation. And of the men who have toiled during the season on one must mention the handicapping committee of five capable men, Mr. J. Spittles who is the genial "genius" who directs with consummate skill the destinies of the bar, Mr. Phillips who controls the purse strings, and Mr. Storrie, the energetic secretary. The efforts of these officials are ably seconded, and no man deserves a need of praise more than the "Old Man," who might be looked upon as the G. O. M. of the club. His heart is in the work, and every member has recognised his sterling worth whether on committee or in the execution of other duties.

Seeing the number of boats and the various classes now comprising the fleet, one must readily recognise the difficulty experienced in handicapping races, which include every boat from the largest to the smallest. The position of the handicapper is by no means a "bed of roses," and the "Yachting Monthly" aptly describes the handicapper from a sailing member's point of view as—

"A cloven-hoofed mammal, distinguished for the thickness of his skin; one who holds Polignac views in respect to original sin, and who will eventually enjoy the punishment of the impetuous in a future state; a being without friends!"

Such is the sprightly description given of the handicapper. At times, it is said, it seems as if the author was near the truth, for the handicapper is the butt of satire and sarcasm, and the opinions larded out would disconcert many men. In Hongkong I doubt not that he smiles at the strong Scottish accent of a yachting friend, and revels in the vigorous Irishisms of a sonorous son of Erin, and after a pause—when the or-

ties are exhausted—there is poney in the land, and sportsmen recognise that the handicapper is not infallible and has done his best as between man and man. Fortunately, his sense of honour is never challenged. The racing has gone off very smoothly again this year, thanks being due (one informant insists) to the untiring energy of the committee in trying to please everyone.

There are incidents galore in clubdom that would strange appeal to one who delights in humour. The "Three Men in a Boat" are to be soon often-times near the C.Y.C. They defy the elements, and in a small motor boat they steal off on a trip—the heavy and biggest trio in the club. Their eloquence at times is only equalled by—but there, this is not a club circular.

Of course it was a Scot who protested the other day against a winning boat because the owner had put on board—as "ballast" if you please—a bulky member or two, when the rules stated the number of men allowed on board. There was grim humour about the situation when it was narrated, and the individuals named, and many a cynical laugh has been heard when quips are exchanged.

These, and a thousand bits of bunter, make the C.Y.C. a gathering place for sportsmen who are really worthy of being honoured with the title.

Any notes on the yachting season of the C.Y.C. would not be complete if recognition were not made of the motor boats of the club members. The motor section has done well this season, and a new boat, the Sonya, has been added to this fleet, a finer model than any of the previous ones. The leading spirits among the motor boat enthusiasts are Messrs. Reidie and Burn.

Next Saturday night it is hoped to organise a smoking concert, and the following day—the closing cruise—there will be seen an array of prizes as has seldom been seen in Hongkong, thus bearing testimony to the club's success and popularity.

So long as Dr. Clark, the comrade, is at the helm of affairs, and the "vice," Mr. G. G. Wood seconds him, the club must continue to prosper.

Mlle. EVA GAUTHIER.

A well-filled house enjoyed a rare musical treat on Saturday night at the Theatre Royal, when Mlle. Eva Gauthier made her bow to a Hongkong audience.

This diuiny Canadian singer has a voice of great flexibility, power and range, and there could be no doubt as to her reception. The applause was loud and long and well-deserved.

Mlle. Gauthier was delightfully assisted by Mr. George Grimbale, who displayed a perfect mastery of the piano, while Mr. Deaman Fuller was given a rousing reception for his pianoforte solos. The entire evening was a musical treat that seldom falls to the lot of music lovers in Hongkong.

ACCIDENT ON THE "MONTEAGLE."

CHINESE COOLIE BADLY INJURED.

What threatened to end in a fatality occurred on board the R.M.S. "Monteagle" shortly before one o'clock Sunday afternoon. It appears that one of the Astor House coolies, while engaged in carrying a heavy trunk up the stairs leading to the deck, felt the massive box slip from its proper position and in his attempt to right the unwieldy thing, knocked his forehead against one of the upper steps, thereby sustaining a cut which extended to the bone. Bleeding profusely, the unfortunate man was removed to the deck and medical aid was at once summoned. Dr. Brumburger, the ship's doctor, deftly put in a few stitches, which alone saved the man's life. It is believed that had it not been for the doctor's prompt assistance, the unfortunate accident would without question have been attended with tragedy and a word of praise is therefore due to the doctor for the business-like way in which he set about to work on being informed of the accident.

Later on, the victim of the accident was removed to a launch. We understand he is making favourable progress and every hope is advanced for his recovery.

INDIAN NEWS.

DELHI DURBAR.

Allahabad, March 10.—The dates of troops moving in relief next cold weather will in certain cases depend on the orders regarding the concentration for the Delhi manoeuvres. It is probable that the old arena site will be utilised for the Coronation at Delhi, but arrangements will be made for the accommodation of many more spectators by means of a vast terraced mound. This will be in addition to reserved accommodation of the kind provided in 1903.

OFFICER KILLED.

Rangoon, March 8.—Information reached Rangoon, this afternoon, of a very serious accident on the Lashai Branch of the Burma Railways. Yesterday morning, Mr. Arnott, Assistant Engineer, whose headquarters are at Maymyo, was trolleying down from Zibingyi station. He was accompanied by Lieutenant Hill of the Gorkha Rifles and had also on his trolley four trolley-men. Shortly after passing the fourth reversing station the trolley ran into an up goods special train with disastrous consequences to those on the trolley. Lieutenant Hill died very shortly after the accident. Mr. Arnott was conveyed to the Mandalay Hospital as soon as possible and is reported to be in a very critical condition. Two trolley-men were killed on the spot and the third who was taken to the hospital is also in a critical condition. The remaining trolley-man was not seriously injured.

DROWNING FATALITIES.

Bangalore, March 7.—Another death by misadventure has occurred in the ranks of the Cameron Highlanders. Private Douglas, of the B. Company, being accidentally drowned in the Hebbal Lake, on Tuesday evening. He went into a shallow part and encountered a wall, and being unable to swim, went to the bottom. His body was recovered by some Hindus.

RANGOON COLLEGE.

Calcutta, March 5.—The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. K. M. Ward, B.A., of Cambridge University, to the Indian Educational Service, as Professor of Physics, in the Government College, Rangoon.

REPORTED RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Calcutta, March 8.—Telegraphic intimation has been received here that Lieutenant Hill, son of Mr. C. P. Hill, the well-known Calcutta barrister, died at Maymyo, Burma, yesterday as a result of a railway accident.

NEW INSPECTRESS OF SCHOOLS.

Calcutta, March 3.—The following Press Communique is issued by the Educational Department:—The Secretary of State has appointed Miss M. C. Somerville, M.A., of Edinburgh University, to the Indian Educational Service as Second Inspectress of Schools in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

LAUNCH TURNS TURTLE.

Rangoon, March 7.—A Tigraing message received at Rangoon states that Mr. F. R. Rosner, an assistant of Messrs. Steel Brothers, was drowned on Friday, by a launch turning turtle on the Irrawaddy river during a storm. All the others in the boat were saved. The deceased had been only two months in service, having come out from home in November, and was nineteen years old. The body was recovered on Tuesday.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

Calcutta, March 8.—The "Indian Daily News" states:—"An impression obtains in well-informed circles, which we believe to be substantially true, that there will be no Birthday Honours list in India. It is expected that a consolidated list will be issued during the Coronation week in December. CALCUTTA BOMB OUTRAGE.

Calcutta, March 8.—Reports received by the Calcutta newspapers in connection with the recent Dalhousie Square attempted bomb outrage state that the house of Mr. Hari, Dhane Dutt, M.A., in Taltollah, was searched yesterday, Jewish Olandra (Chose) ex-Professor of the Hughli College, who is now under arrest, accompanying the police.

SUPREME COURT.

A PARTNERSHIP ISSUE.

The trial of the partnership issue in the case in which the Nani Ki firm sued Tam Wai Shum and two others to recover the sum of \$441.78, balance due for sheep sold and delivered, was resumed before Mr. Justice F. A. Hazeland, Acting Judge, in the Court of Summary Jurisdiction, this morning. Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. P. W. Colding represented the second and third defendants.

Further evidence was called, in the course of which no little merriment was caused by one of the Chinese witnesses claiming the sum of ten cents to recoup himself in respect of ricksha hire.

His Lordship, who had evidently not grasped the drift of witness' request, on seeing one of the lawyers engaged in the case landing the money to the defendant, asked:

Is that his fee?

Mr. Gardiner—No, my Lord, it's for ricksha hire.

His Lordship—He won't have anything to eat to-morrow (laughter).

Inspector Johnstone, overseer at the Central Market, also gave evidence.

After further evidence, the case was adjourned.

FRENCH COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION.

The report which M. Maurice Violette has made on the administration of the French Colonies is rather a surprising document. It is not, indeed, very extraordinary that he should complain of the number of functionaries, who are so numerous, he declares, that work cannot be found for them.

We imagine that work is the last thing that France wants; but the complaint that France is overrun with officials is an old one, and our neighbours have carried the idiosyncrasy with them to their colonies. It is not for us, who are rapidly becoming a bureaucratic nation, to offer any disparaging comment. But we frankly admit that we are surprised when M. Violette declares that "it is small wonder that the natives detest the French. Revolt is quite natural, and the only wonder is that we dare to say we are performing a work of civilisation in Indo-China. Reform must be effected immediately. The longer we wait for China to become a Great Power the more impossible will the solution become. It is, perhaps, already too late." Now, the French have always had the reputation of working with the natives of the country they ruled; and not even their enemies could say that they have not introduced civilising influences. Their administration in Africa, for example, has frequently compelled our admiration in these columns; and it is a little difficult to believe that a different system has been introduced in Indo-China. We shall await the French replies to M. Violette's statement with interest, and we shall be disagreeably surprised if it is not found that he has painted his picture in somewhat too violent colours.

—Globe.

POLICE PRESENTATION.

Friday afternoon a pleasant little ceremony took place at the Central Police Station, when Sergeant S. W. W. Bell of the Detective Department was made the recipient of a token of the esteem in which he is held by his comrades in the Force, the occasion being his departure to join the Federated Malay States Police. The presentation took the form of a handsome gold chain and pendant with inscription. Chief Detective-Inspector J. W. Hanson presided, and in handing over the souvenir referred to Sergeant Bell's good service in the Hongkong Corps and wished him every success in his new sphere of labour. The Sergeant replied in suitable terms.

Sergeant Bell left Saturday by the s.s. Arratoon Apear for Singapore, whence he will proceed by rail to Kuala Lumpur for enrolment.

The Executive Council have passed a regulation to the effect that no dog brought from Bangkok will be permitted to land in Hongkong for a period of six months.

DEATH OF LADY SASSOON.

AT POONA.

Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company received a telegram Monday morning from Poona, reporting the death of Lady Sassoon, wife of Sir Jacob Sassoon, the head of the firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company.

She had been in ill health for some time, and passed away Monday morning. A charitable lady, she will be a great loss to the poor.

On learning this sad news, the local branch of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company was closed for business Monday.

TRIAL TRIP.

Sunday, a very successful trial trip took place of a new steam lighter, built to the order of A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. by W. S. Bailey & Co. Ltd. The little vessel, which carries 50 tons cargo, is named "Pyris," after the new mineral water introduced lately by the firm, and will be engaged in carrying abraded waters from the new factory near, nearing completion at Bay View, to ships in the harbour, &c. During the trial the engines worked excellently, being of the compound type, and fitted with piston valve, and balanced cranks, with a working pressure of 140 lbs. sq. inch. A speed of 10 knots per hour over the measured distance was obtained. After tiffin had been partaken of Mr. H. Humphreys, managing director, congratulated Mr. W. S. Bailey and Mr. E. C. Wilks (consulting engineer, who superintended the construction of the vessel), on the manner in which the work had been turned out, and the success which attended the trial, expressing the greatest satisfaction at the result obtained.

A DIPLOMATIC QUESTION.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.] Canton, April 2.

H. H. the Canton Viceroy has appointed some deputies well versed in foreign affairs to assist the magistrates of Nankai, Pun U, Shum-tak, Hong-shan, Tung-kun and Sun-on in the settlement of cases connected with foreigners in the places under their respective jurisdiction and has allowed them three months grace to conclude the same. The Magistrates of Nankai, Pun U and Hong-shan have faithfully performed their duties and have reported the results of their decisions in diplomatic cases.

The magistrates of the other three districts, have, however, failed. His Excellency, it is reported, was very much annoyed at the neglect of duty on the part of those officials and has instructed the diplomatic commissioner to require them and the deputies assisting them in the settlement of cases connected with foreigners in the places under their jurisdiction, to settle all cases in the time specified.

The diplomatic commissioner is empowered by the Viceroy to inflict severe punishment on officials failing to carry out his orders.

His Excellency Lu Jon-hsing, the Grand Secretary, is now in Shanghai, having arrived from Hangchow on the 27th ult.

A BRILLIANT GATHERING.

HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CELEBRATES ITS JUBILEE.

What should be considered a historic function in the annals of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce was held at the Hongkong Hotel Monday night. The occasion was a brilliant banquet given by the Committee of the Chamber to mark the completion of the fiftieth year of the Chamber's inauguration. The function was further remarkable for the presence of His Excellency the Governor and an Austrian prince, together with the heads of the sister services as well as the auxiliary force. We venture to state that the function could not have been considered complete without the presence of His Excellency the Governor, since His Excellency has consistently upheld British trade interests in the Colony, and at times has driven home views to the Imperial Government at the risk of incurring the latter's displeasure. It was also not a little appropriate that the Navy and Army should have been represented, for, after all, the maintenance of these two powerful factors in the nation's affairs is solely for the purpose of affording due protection to commerce. A big assembly of guests also sat at the table to do honour to the occasion, and their expectations that some striking speeches were to be delivered were fully realised, for it must be admitted that all the oratorical gems that have emanated from His Excellency since he took over the active management of the Colony's affairs, the one given last night was by far the most impressive. The Chairman's speech is also worthy of note, while a humorous vein ran through the diction efforts of those who were entrusted with the proposition of minor toasts, which tended to diversify the more serious speeches of the evening.

Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt was in the chair, and the vice-chairman was the Hon. Mr. H. Keswick. On the chairman's right were seated: H. E. Sir Frederick Lugard, H. S. H. Prince Liechtenstein, Mr. A. H. Harris, Hon. Dr. K. H. C. M. G. Sir H. Berkeley, K. G., Mr. W. G. Humphreys, Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies, Mr. N. J. Stahl. On the chairman's left were: Admiral Sir Alfred Wansley, Commander-in-Chief, Mr. J. Swire, Sir Paul Chater, Hon. Mr. Wei Yik, C. M. G., Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. G., Mr. Lau Chi Pak, Hon. Mr. Clementi, Colonial Secretary, Mr. Robertson. Others present were: Mr. Gask, R. N., Mr. G. Balloch, Mr. J. J. Leffin, Captain Taylor, A. D. C., Mr. Friesland, Captain Lyons, Capt. Superintendent of Police, Messrs. F. P. Talbot, D. K. Selma, H. M. H. Nomazee, F. Mow-Fung, Ko Wan Kam, E. A. M. Williams (secretary), Captain Simonds, A. D. C., Messrs. Hedley, G. White, R. M. Dyer, A. G. Gordon, D. Macdonald, Com. G. W. Beckwith, R. N., Messrs. G. C. Moxon, G. L. Duncan, F. M. Crawford, A. Charlton, Leung Ping Nam, Chiu U Tin, Chan Siu Ki, Chan Chuen Fan, J. P. Pook, E. Thiel, Harvey, C. H. G. Sloop, Lau Yau Pau, Wong Leung Him, A. S. D. Cousland, Hon. Dr. Atkinson, P. C. M. O., Messrs. B. A. Hale, A. Bellamy Brown, G. T. Lloyd, T. Petrie, A. G. Coppin, J. C. Pickett, K. Malsda, J. F. Van Rees, G. P. Lammert, H. Koch, H. W. Bird, J. W. C. Bonnar, A. H. L. Soares, J. M. Alves, A. M. Cruz, J. Johnson, A. Becker, H. H. Solomon, H. C. Ehrenfels, H. Schmidt, S. Swart, F. Eborius, G. Engel, P. Holl, H. Percy Smith, Geo. Grimble, R. L. Hynd, W. Dickson, Dr. G. Jordan, Messrs. Hazeland, H. A. Siebs, S. Sassoon, C. S. Gulbay, S. H. Michael, R. N. Joseph, Ellis Kadoorie, W. C. Jack, T. Arthur, M. H. Logan, G. M. Young, C. M. Ede, A. R. Lowe, C. Pemberton, E. Ormiston, T. F. Hough, Commodore Eyres, R. N., Messrs. W. Detmers, R. Fuhrmann, P. J. Bisschop, A. Nilsson, C. Schroter, W. Drow, W. L. Carter, J. M. Beck, F. Graham, E. D. Barroto, W. E. Clarke, F. Smyth, F. A. Wendt, A. S. Hewitt, A. S. Hooper, J. Dobie, E. G. Barrett, H. P. White, Major-General C. A. Anderson, O. B., Messrs. F. Lieb, A. Forbes, Geo. Hogg, R. Timmerloide, Chan Tze Tan, Leung Pui Chi, V. Andel, T. Kusumoto.

T. Sumi, T. Takamichi, F. J. Hanton, D. W. Craddock, W. A. Dowley, J. W. Dolles, W. B. Walker, G. Mackie, W. Jupp, Captain Cayley, R. N., G. H. Medhurst, Comdr. Darley, R. N., Messrs. C. R. Lenzmann, P. Thomas, Ng Hon Tsz, Cooke, R. N., F. H. Armstrong, Lt.-Col. Chapman, V. D., Messrs. A. Rodger, T. E. Pource, F. B. L. Bowley, J. K. Macgregor, Lt. Noble, R. N., Messrs. W. Logan, Captain Simon, R. G. A., Messrs. W. Molesters, H. J. Gedgo, H. W. Looker, Dr. J. W. Noll, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C. M. G.

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR.

The Chairman, in proposing the toast of His Excellency the Governor, said—Your Excellency, your Serene Highness and Gentlemen.—The toast I am about to propose, the health of His Excellency the Governor, will I am sure be received by you with enthusiasm. (Applause.) For many years, long before his Excellency arrived on our shores, his name was well known to us as one of the leading empire makers of the present day. (Applause.) We consequently looked forward with the greatest confidence to the arrival of Sir Frederick Lugard, knowing that we would receive a man here who to the utmost would press the interests of our Colony and its trade. (Applause.) We have not been disappointed. (Applause.) From the very first his Excellency has laboured for the interests of our Colony, and has brought to bear upon those problems which have confronted him his varied experience as a soldier and a man of action. No one can better realise how hard his Excellency has worked in our interests than those who, like myself, have been more directly concerned in the workings of our local Chamber of Commerce. (Applause.) His Excellency has invariably shown the greatest possible sympathy in the aims which we have in our minds, and by his courteous consideration, and by his readiness to meet us on these occasions when we have not seen eye to eye with each other, he has shown that the interests of the Colony were first and foremost in his mind. (Applause.) I think we have all had ample evidence of this. I do not propose to go into all the labours of his Excellency during his stay amongst us, but there are two projects to which I must specially refer—our railway and our university. (Applause.) From the first his Excellency has devoted the greater part of his consideration and energies to the development of our railway, although that was a matter which had been started prior to his arrival in the Colony. The university, on the other hand, is what I may term his own project. (Applause.) The buildings are now being erected, but had it not been for the very liberal aid given by one of our oldest residents here, and one of our oldest members—who I regret is not here to-night owing to ill-health, and so ably seconded by many others, more particularly by one of the old China firms, a representative of whom we are only too pleased to meet to-night as our guest—(applause)—this great undertaking would have been impossible. The university will be a standing memorial to the broad-minded, statesman-like manner in which his Excellency has invariably dealt with such questions as have constantly arisen in connection with the Government of our Colony. (Applause.) I will not detain you any longer. The presence of his Excellency here to-night is only one more assurance, if such assurance were required, of the sympathy his Excellency has always displayed towards the mercantile community in the Colony. (Applause.) On behalf of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce I therefore beg to thank you, sir, for the sympathy towards our Chamber and the kindly consideration which you have always extended to us individually. Gentlemen, I will now ask you to drink the health of His Excellency the Governor. (Loud applause.)

His Excellency said—Your Highness, your Excellencies, Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen.—I could have wished that the hon-

our of proposing the toast of the evening, "The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce" had been entrusted to an able orator than myself. (No, no) and lest you should all echo my wish too fervently before I sit down it will be well for me to be moderately brief. It is a part of the incoherent way in which we run our empire that the Colonial Office often selects some man who, like myself, has been working in his shirt sleeves at the back of beyond in Africa, and recommends him to His Majesty as a well qualified person to preside at functions and make speeches in a Colony which has under the guidance of a progressive Chamber of Commerce reached the zenith of civilisation, and is remarkable among the colonies of the Empire for the eloquent oratory of its leading citizens. But, gentlemen, the value of an apology is in inverse ratio to its length, and I therefore apologise for my apology and proceed to business. I must thank you, sir, most gratefully for the kind words you have said about myself, and thank you, gentlemen, for the way in which you have endorsed them. Our abilities, be they great or small, are such as nature has endowed us with, and the least a man who occupies a position like myself can do is to devote himself in season and out of season, to the duties he is called upon to perform in the service of the community. (Applause.) And this I can claim to have done, and will do as long as I am in this Colony. (Applause.) The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce is (as Mr. Cecil Rhodes used to say) a purely "business proposition," and, as your Chairman has happily remarked in the admirable brochure he has recently published (and which I need hardly say I have read from cover to cover), its history for the last fifty years is the history of this Colony. We are perhaps somewhat fond of reminding ourselves of the "barren pirate-infested rock" which has been transformed into the prosperous Colony which we inhabit to-day. A Chinese gentleman, not a citizen of Hongkong, lately made to me a somewhat remarkable commentary on this time-worn phrase. China, he remarked, had lost a barren rock when Great Britain annexed Hongkong, and in return he had received a mountain of gold. Is the trade and wealth which had been brought to South China by Hongkong and the example and object lesson it had afforded, Hongkong had been of greater value than a gold mine. And in this connection also we must not overlook the share which our Chinese, German, and Japanese and other fellow-citizens of non-British race have contributed in that development by their industry and business talents. (Applause.) You, Chamber affords a welcome to all and includes all nationalities. You leave international jealousies and disputes to the politicians who deal in and often create them, and to the diplomatists whose business it is to patch them up. I like to think that as business men your working motto is, as your Chairman said the other day in his place in the Legislative Council, that in a British Colony we fear no fair competition. I would go further and venture the opinion that competition is to the commercial body what strong exercise is to the individual—a healthy stimulus and a necessary adjunct to healthy vitality. At the risk of your Chairman's dissent, I will say that, in spite of low and temporary light dues and our recent liquor tax, I do not think there is a freer port, a freer trade anywhere in the world than exists in Hongkong—(applause)—and I trust it may ever so continue. (Applause.) In England the home of free trade, there are many articles other than spirits which are taxed for revenue purposes. It is but a platitude, gentlemen, for me to say that while the primary duties of the Government are to see fair play and justice for all classes and races and to transact the current business of the administration it is no less engaged in promoting free development and security for trade, which means the prosperity and happiness, directly or indirectly, of every one in the Colony. As was so truly said by Mr. Balloch at your last meeting, my earliest predecessor was called (as Mr. Hewitt has reminded us) "Chief Superintendent of Trade," and though the change of title to that of Governor involved some additional duties and responsi-

lities the original function remains. That title, however, expired when the Chamber of Commerce became the immediate guardian of trade interests. Since that date, with the very rare exceptions, the Government of this Colony has worked in thorough harmony and co-operation with the Chamber of Commerce. For my own part, since I have been privileged to represent His Majesty here, I have found the Chamber of Commerce an ever-ready ally, and its invaluable assistance in all matters connected directly or indirectly with trade has always been at the service of Government. (Applause.) On the other hand, I am not aware of any occasion on which the Chamber has approached the Government without finding in us an equally ready ally—(applause)—and I trust that these relations of mutual confidence and assistance will ever continue. (Applause.) Mr. Hewitt says, in his pamphlet that the Chamber "by strictly confining themselves to such questions as rightly lay within their province and by their moderation of expression almost invariably gained the respect and good will of officials," and that is true both in or beyond the confines of the Colony. As long ago as 1867 you allowed facilities to the Press, and I have always admired the dignified and sane way in which those facilities have been accorded. While ephemeral discussions and matters upon which as yet you have insufficient information are prematurely made public, correspondence of importance and resolutions when passed are at once given to the Press for public information so that a well-balanced judgment can be formed. Such a course recommends itself to me as at once dignified, useful, and typical of a body sensible of the magnitude of the interests in its charge. It is of great interest in looking through the record of the activities of the Chamber to note how many of the questions recur from year to year. Some few of these have, I hope, been solved in the last year or two, and some others, as I trust, now in course of solution. (Applause.) In the very first year of the Chamber's existence, 1861, we find the currency question debated, and it is with us still in a different form, and so long as China's currency continues in its present chaotic state it must remain with us, whatever palliatives we may devise for the moment. The early records down to those of to-day are also full of the opium question, which is another question beyond the control of the local government. In various matters, however, of domestic legislation which have for years been discussed we may claim, I think, to have made some progress of late. Such, for instance, are matters connected with company registration, Chinese customs, telegraphs and Chinese partnership, all of which are now being dealt with and I trust that a final and useful solution of each is in sight, while trade marks law and the matter of sanitary procedure have, I hope, already been fairly satisfactorily handled. For years the Chamber of Commerce has desired a quarantine station and a typhoon refuge in the west of the harbour, and in 1904 it urged the building of the railway. All these have been inaugurated or completed in the last few years. I looked forward, gentlemen, in the spirit of the speeches which have been delivered by the chairmen of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank both this year and last (and none should be better able to judge) to a period of renewed prosperity in this Colony. (Applause.) It is an eminently un-British attitude, for as a nation we love to take our pleasures and to indulge like Michael, son of Imah, in ill-forgedings. (Laughter.) We have passed through financial difficulties and I hope that we have surmounted them satisfactorily and permanently, and placed the revenues on a sound basis to meet our liabilities. (Applause.) It remains for the Chamber of Commerce to lend the way in the development of our industries and to find fresh avenues of industrial enterprise to replace those which the changing times may alter or diminish. And in entire confidence of their ability to maintain the prosperity and trade of the Colony, I ask you to drink to their continued success and to the health of their Chairman, who with one exception has held office for a longer

period than any of his predecessors and who has devoted a very large portion indeed of his leisure to the public service. (Applause.) The toast was received with musical honours, the band playing "We have been together for forty (fifty) years." THE CHAIRMAN'S REPLY. The Chairman, responding to the toast, said—Your Excellency, Your Serene Highness, Gentlemen.—I have a double duty to perform. I have in the first place to thank his Excellency for the very sympathetic remarks he has made with regard to our Chamber of Commerce. I will take the bittern first, and the sweets afterwards. His Excellency, I need hardly say, introduced a certain amount of controversial matter into his speech. He spoke about the light dues, liquor duties and so on. I do not propose to follow him there. All I can say is that in many of those matters, and in the first mentioned matter, the matter of light dues, the Chamber of Commerce for fifty years have broken lances over and over again against the impenetrable armour of the Hongkong Government. Let it go. The liquor duties were a desperate necessity. We did not want to put up the prices of our liquors, but we agreed to do so because some of us hoped that others would have to pay the piper, and we would call the tune (hear, hear and laughter). Another point that his Excellency made was quite a valuable one: that the success of the Colony was, I understood his Excellency to say, largely due to the unity which has existed between the various sections which go to make up our community here. That is perfectly so. Great Britain, and I say it fearlessly, although probably half the number here present claim allegiance originally by birth to other flags than that of Great Britain, Great Britain throws her Colonies open to everyone. It is perfectly immaterial of what nationality they are, so long as they are law-abiding decent citizens we open our arms to them and we are only too glad to have them here (applause). A very casual glance at the list of 150 members of the General Chamber of Commerce will prove that my statement is correct. I am speaking quite off the book. I have not, I am sorry to say, had time to strike something like a third of the members of our Chamber are members of other nationalities than British. We certainly, in a committee of some nine or ten, have the privilege of having two members who are not of British nationality, and we are very glad to have them (applause). The point I want to make, gentlemen, is that the way in which we conduct our business in the British colonies is that every man has a fair field and no favour. (Applause.) As to their nationality what it may, they are received on absolutely equal terms with ourselves. Therefore Hongkong, in common with many other British colonies, has gone to the fore because we all work together as friends and comrades. Kindly rivals in trade and commerce exactly the same as we are kindly rivals in the field of sport (hear, hear).—We are a bundle of sticks. We are lashed together by the flag, which flies over us, joined together by the interest of our trade in the Colony, and we stand together. (Applause.) I have only one other word to say. I must express our thanks as Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce to his Excellency the Governor for the manner in which he has referred to our Chamber. That Hongkong owes its present position is unquestionably due, and no one will dispute the statement, to the manner in which the merchants of Hongkong have stood together, and having pressed their views in the interest of the trade of the Colony, have carried their point in most cases. That is the position in which we work now. We are supported by the Government officials, and the kindly feeling which exists between ourselves is also extended to the Government officials. We are all one family, and are working together. (Applause.) I must specially thank his Excellency for the kindness he made to me personally, which I think are not altogether deserved. I have had the honour of being a member of your committee for nine years, and I have been chairman, I think, for eight years. I have broken the record by presiding over

nine consecutive annual meetings of the Chamber of Commerce. (Applause.) Any little success which I personally have achieved, has been entirely due to the cordial, honourable and kindly support which has been given to me by my colleagues on the respective committees, on which I have served, and other members of the community, not necessarily members of the Chamber, but men who have come to me and given me the benefit of their advice and of their assistance, and enabled me to arrive at a more just appreciation of the particular question which had been under discussion. (Applause.) This shows the spirit which animates, and which I hope will continue to animate, the whole of this community, whether they are members of our Chamber or whether they are not, and that they will extend to the Chamber of Commerce, as the body which is here to represent the general interests of the whole of the world and those who are engaged in the prosperity and the trade of the Colony. As we know, of late years at all events, we have been ably supported by Government officials from the Governor downwards, and it is that which compels all our Colonies to be on a line, as they certainly are, with any other Colony which exists in the world. I have only to thank your Excellency for the very kind remarks which you have made on our Chamber, and to me personally. (Loud applause.) THE FORCES. To the Hon. Henry Keswick was entrusted the toast of "The Navy, Army, and Auxiliary Forces," a pledge which could not have been left in better hands. Mr. Keswick was particularly happy in his remarks. In paying deserved compliment to the sister services which guard our shores Mr. Keswick referred to the General Officer Commanding (Major-General C. A. Anderson) and voiced the feeling of the company when he said that the gallant General, he hoped, would before long be in charge of a division. Speaking enthusiastically about the Hongkong Volunteer movement, Mr. Keswick referred to the excellent need for citizens of the Colony to take greater interest in the movement. The Volunteers here were peculiarly fortunate in having the navy and the army in headquarters in Hongkong, from whom they learned valuable lessons in field movements in field operations. He trusted that the Volunteer body would go on progressing as it was doing at present, and that they would consummate the ideal aimed at by the auxiliary forces. ADMIRAL WINSLOE. REPLIES. H. E. Admiral Winsloe, in acknowledging the toast on behalf of the Navy, said that he thanked them very much for the way in which it had been presented, and the manner in which it had been received by the company present. It was always very pleasant to stand up and return thanks for the Navy. As it had always been, the China Fleet was afloat of all ships in the British Navy in ghosting, and this year again they maintained their superiority. The best ship in battle practice during the year was H. M. S. Albatross, and it was a very proud position to have one's flag flying on that ship. He had noticed in the work that was compiled by the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, that in the year 1861 the Chamber censured the Admiral of the station, who was Sir James Hope, for sending a ship to Japan without giving notice to the Chamber of Commerce so that they could send a mail. He (the speaker) had searched the official records and found that that was a fact. He would not disclose secrets, but he could tell them that the answer was very short and to the point (Laughter). Admiral Winsloe referred feelingly to the death of the late Admiral Gueltner, an Admiral and brother of a friendly nation. The Services learned of his death in Hongkong with much regret and did their best to show their sorrow over the sad event. In conclusion, Admiral Winsloe took that opportunity on behalf of the officers and men of the Squadron which he had the honour to command, of thanking the residents of all the ports in the Far East for their kindness and hospitality. In no part of the world did they receive such kindness and hospitality as out here. (Loud Applause.)

H. L. Major-General Anderson, commanding the Troops in south China, responded on behalf of the Army. In the course of a happy speech he said that the worst they were over likely to say of the Army was "It is a poor thing, sir, but mind own." THE VOLUNTEERS. Lieut.-Colonel Chapman, commanding of the Volunteers, said—Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, Your Serene Highness, and Gentlemen.—I rise on behalf of the auxiliary forces of the colony to thank you for the enthusiastic manner in which you have received the toast so ably proposed by Mr. Keswick. I assure you that I feel it a very great honour to have been entrusted with this task, particularly on the occasion of the celebration of the jubilee of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce. Gentlemen, this year may, I think, be termed the Jubilee year of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps. I see that in the admirable sketch on the front of the menu, my friend, Mr. Bird, has depicted one of the original Hongkong Volunteers. He is standing at the south west corner of the old P. & O. wharf and is evidently armed with a bamboo. In 1860 a letter suggesting the formation of a Corps appeared in the "China Mail," shortly afterwards a public meeting was held in the Court-house, at which it was unanimously resolved to form a Corps and obtain legal sanction from Government. The result was the passing of Ordinance No. 2 of 1862, by which any gentleman, irrespective of nationality, could be enrolled a member of the Corps. An Infantry Company, enrolled from among the foreign residents in Canton, was attached to the Hongkong Corps. The Corps has had a very chequered career. It was disbanded in 1866, owing to the non-attendance of the members at drill, and was not re-organised until 1877. It was again disbanded in 1882, and re-organised the same year. It was disbanded a third time in 1893, and immediately re-formed under the present Volunteer Ordinance, which placed it on a much firmer foundation than formerly. Since that time the Corps has gone on steadily advancing, and has now attained a higher state of efficiency than has ever been reached before. Like Mr. Keswick I have a growl. The great and indeed the only fault I have to find with the Corps is that it is not big enough. In 1864 (47 years ago, gentlemen) the Corps, including the Canton detachment, was nearly up to the present strength. Ten years ago the Corps was stronger by 100 than it is to-day. This falling off may be due in some measure to the more pressing calls of business, or it may be that there are far too many counter attractions in the nature of clubs, &c. Whatever the reason, the fact remains that there are to-day in Hongkong several hundreds of young men who are unable or unwilling to devote from their leisure time 30 hours a year for the purpose of undergoing such training as would render them useful members of the community and fit them to take their place in the defence of the Colony, if called upon. Gentlemen, I commend this to your very serious consideration. I take this opportunity of thanking the various firms for the facilities they have given to Volunteers to enable them to attend training, but would earnestly ask for more liberal facilities being granted in the future, so that the Corps may do better work than has been possible in the past. Once more I thank you for the cordial manner in which you received the toast of the auxiliary forces. THE GUESTS. Mr. G. H. Medhurst, of Messrs. Dodwell and Co., proposed the health of the guests. He said—Your Excellency, Your Serene Highness, Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen.—I have been honoured with the privilege of proposing the health of our guests on this the first occasion of our meeting together in this way, and which has commenced so happily that I am sure I am only echoing your sentiments when I say I trust it will be by no means the last of such pleasant gatherings. (Applause.) I see around me distinguished members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, the Navy, the Army, the Supreme Court, the Imperial Chinese Customs, Members of the Press, Representative Chinese merchants and others, and to me and all on behalf of the

Chamber of Commerce I extend a cordial and hearty welcome. (Hear, Hear.) This Chamber of Commerce in the 50 years of its existence has always received the fullest sympathy and consideration from the high officials of the Crown, and to them and to many of our guests here to-night is the Chamber of Commerce indebted for support and goodwill to measures affecting the prosperity and progress of this colony—a colony endeared to some of us at any rate by long residence, and to all of us by many kindly memories and associations. Among those whom we are delighted to welcome, I see a member of a firm, than which none is better known in China, either for its enterprise or liberality. Need I say I refer to Mr. John Swire of the Tai Koo Hong. The enterprise of his firm is well known all over the East, and of its liberality it has recently given striking proof by its magnificent donation to the funds of an institution which I hope will be the means of shedding the light of modern science on the darkness of the Celestial Empire. (Applause.) Members of the Chamber of Commerce, I now call on you to join with me in drinking health and prosperity to all our guests, and with this toast I couple the name of Commodore Eyres, who in the short time he has been with us has evidenced keen interest in all that affects the true well-being of the people of this Colony. (Applause.)

THE COMMODORE SPEAKS. On behalf of the guests Commodore Eyres responded. One might search the world over, he said, but could not find a better specimen colony where to uphold the credit of the British race. For the enterprise of Hongkong, its order and efficiency—he might say its cleanliness, moral and physical—its freedom and the good relations which existed between the different sections of the community, they had to thank the business community who were represented by the Chamber of Commerce. (Applause.) Although Hongkong upheld the credit of the British race, they must not forget that there were other nations co-operating with the British in upholding the colony. (Applause.) Sometimes dismal forebodings are published in the local papers, but these were not likely to be realised until another and very different generation came up to occupy the place of the members of the Chamber of Commerce of Hongkong. (Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN. Mr. H. P. White (Douglas Lapaik & Co.) proposed the toast of the Chairman, remarking that Mr. Howett was a man of many parts, not the least of them being his wonderfully retentive memory. He looked upon him as a veritable encyclopaedia of the history not of Hongkong but of the foreign settlements in the Far East. As most of those present were aware Mr. Howett was for many years Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and whether they regarded him in that capacity or as a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils, or as Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, or as superintendent of the great company he represented here, or when taking his little dog out for a morning walk (laughter)—everything he did was done with a thoroughness and strength of purpose they all admired. (Applause.)

The toast was received with musical honours. The Chairman, in replying, said his "retentive memory" made him aware that his health had been already proposed that evening, but he gladly availed himself of the opportunity afforded by Mr. White's kindness to fill a blank in the speech he had already delivered. He wanted on this fiftieth anniversary of the Chamber to recall their indebtedness not only to members of the present committee of the Chamber, but also to those members who in earlier days did so much to "back out" the future prosperity of Hongkong. There were three names which stood out very conspicuously in his memory. There was their dear old friend Sir Thomas Jackson, who for many years was known as the "Luck of Hongkong," and who was still working in the interests of the British Empire in Persia, one of the most important centres of diplomatic life at the present moment, and was always ready to do what he could for the interests of Hongkong and the Far East. Another name

was that of Mr. William Keswick, who became Chairman of the Chamber about the year 1867. For fifteen years he was, off and on, Chairman or Vice-Chairman. They were glad to know that he was still going well and strong, working for the interests of the Empire. He was sure they all hoped he would long continue to do so. Mr. Keswick was a Member of Parliament and at the present moment chairman of the sub-committee of the London Chamber of Commerce having charge of Far Eastern interests. He had particular interest in making these remarks because their Vice-Chairman was his son, and a good and worthy son too. And finally, though he did not wish to advertise his own firm, he must mention that the oldest living member of the Chamber was Sir Thomas Sutherland, who was elected 48 years ago (Applause), and was still going on well.

Flashlight photographs of the assembly were taken by Mee Cheung, and this brought a pleasant evening's proceedings to a close.

OBITUARY.

The death of Mr. M. Wignall, one of the oldest foreign residents of Kobo, is recorded by Japanese papers. Mr. Wignall came to Kobo in 1870, and soon after established a dockyard in partnership with his brother. This establishment, however, suffered complete destruction in the great tidal wave which occurred the following year. Subsequent to this Mr. Wignall served as chief engineer in several ships belonging to the Mitsui Bishi Company, remaining in their employ for a number of years and, after holding similar positions in other ships, he retired from the sea. Then he established himself as a contractor, which business he carried on up to a few years ago.

ECHO OF THE "TATSU-MARU" AFFAIR.

HESITANCY TO DEMAND COMPENSATION.

At a meeting on the 17th ult. of a committee in the Lower House on a petition of the owners of the "Tatsu-maru," asking for the granting of compensation for the damages sustained by the steamer resulting from her unlawful detention, by the Chinese authorities some time ago, Mr. Ishii, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, demanded that the petition be considered in camera. He said if damages were demanded from the Chinese Government forcibly, the Chinese would renew the boycott of Japanese goods, and Japan's trade with China would be seriously prejudiced. This was why the damages had not been demanded from the Chinese Government.

All the members of the committee agreed that the Government would only be acting right in demanding damages from the Chinese Government, and censured the Government for its diplomatic failure in still leaving the matter unsettled owing to the fear of a boycott of Japanese goods.

THE FAMINE.

Another donation for the relief of famine sufferers, \$1,000.00 Hongkong currency, has been received for disbursement by Mr. Quan Kai, comprador of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The donor is Mr. J. H. Empson, president of the Empson Packing Company, a large pea canning establishment located at Longmont, Colorado, U.S.A. Mr. Empson is a passenger on the s.s. "Munchucia." Quan Kai has also received a cablegram from Mr. Wilcox, of the Portland Flouring Mills, in which he sends \$5000.00 (Gold) which has been forwarded for the same purpose. This is in addition to a like sum received from this gentleman as reported in our columns some days ago.

LAWN TENNIS.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB TOURNAMENT.

The final match in the Haikwan cup competition between H. and H. Hancock and R. F. C. Hodgland and C. Willson was decided Monday afternoon. A large crowd of interested spectators gathered round the court to witness the game, which resulted in a win for the Hancock brothers.

COMPANY MEETING.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

An extraordinary general meeting of A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., was held Monday forenoon in the Hongkong Hotel. Mr. H. Humphreys (chairman) presided and there were also present Sir H. N. Mody, J. Scott Harston and H. P. White (consulting committee), Messrs J. M. E. Machado, Lau Chu Pak, W. D. Jupp, D. E. Clarke, H. W. Bird, E. Seth, H. Rapp, T. W. Hornby, W. J. Taylor and J. A. Tarrant (secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice calling the meeting, The Chairman said—Gentlemen:—Before formally proposing the resolutions which you have just heard read, I would like to remind you that for the year 1909 the general managers received no commission and the consulting committee no remuneration. It is quite right that general managers' commission should be dependent on profits, and the change in the articles which we are asking you to sanction will not alter that; the general managers' commission will still be dependent on profits, the only difference being that it will not cease altogether, when they fall below 7 per cent. As regards the consulting committee, there is no reason why their remuneration should in any way be dependent on results. The responsibilities of consulting committees are necessarily of an indirect nature, and the remuneration given too small to affect the financial position of any dividend paying concern. There is no reason that I can think of why our company should be the only one to contain in its articles of association self-denying clauses of the nature of articles 80 and 92 respectively. With regard to the third resolution, the amount of dividend which could at once be forfeited for the benefit of the company if this resolution is passed and confirmed would amount to about \$10,000. I propose the first resolution as follows:—"That article No. 80 of the articles of association of the company, which now reads:—"As remuneration for their services the general managers shall retain or be paid out of the funds of the company a salary at the rate of seven thousand two hundred dollars per annum; and a commission of five per centum on the net profits of the company in every year in which the net profits shall amount to seven per centum of the capital of the company" be amended by eliminating therefrom the words "in which the net profits shall amount to seven per centum of the capital of the company" in the sixth and seventh lines thereof.

Mr. D. Jupp seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously. The Chairman then moved:—"That article No. 92 of the articles of association of the company, which now reads:—"The consulting committee other than the general managers shall be paid out of the funds of the company by way of remuneration two thousand five hundred dollars for each year that the net profits amount to seven per cent of the capital of the company and such remuneration shall be divided among them in such proportion and manner as the consulting committee may determine and in default equally" be struck out and that in lieu thereof the following article be inserted:—"Article 92.—Each member of the consulting committee not being a member of the general managers' firm shall be paid out of the funds of the company by way of remuneration for his services the sum of five hundred dollars per annum."

Mr. H. W. Bird seconded. The resolution was carried unanimously. The Chairman moved further:—"That article No. 104 of the articles of association be struck out and that in lieu thereof the following article be inserted, namely:—"Article 104.—All dividends unclaimed for one year after having been declared may be invested or otherwise made use of by the general managers for the benefit of the company until claimed, and all dividends unclaimed for five years after having been declared may be forfeited by the general managers for the benefit of the company. This clause shall not be deemed to constitute the company a trustee of unclaimed dividends and no dividends shall bear interest against the company and a

dividend shall not be deemed a specialty."

Mr. J. M. E. Machado seconded and the motion was carried without dissent.

The Chairman next moved:—"That the above resolutions shall be retrospective in their effect and that the alterations in the articles of association of the company thereby effected shall be deemed to have been effected and to have come into force as on the first day of January, 1910."

Mr. T. W. Hornby seconded and the motion was agreed to.

The Chairman:—That is all the business, gentlemen. A confirmatory meeting will be held later on to confirm these resolutions.

CORONATION COMMITTEE.

The committee, as approved by H. E. the Governor, to make arrangements for the due observance of the Coronation in the Colony consists of the following gentlemen:

His Honour Sir F. T. Pigott, Kt. (Chairman), Messrs F. H. Armstrong, Au Tak, G. Balloch, Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., The Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, Sir C. P. Chater, Kt., C.M.G., Chan Kai Ming, Chan Kang U, Chau Siu Ki, W. Dickson, C. Montague Edes, Fung Wa Chun, The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Ho Fook, Ho Kom Tong, T. F. Hough, E. Irving, Rev. F. T. Johnson, The Hon. Mr. H. Keswick, Lau Chu Pak, S. A. Levy, W. Logan, Capt. F. W. Lyons, G. H. Medhurst, Sir H. N. Mody, Ng Hon Chi, E. Ormiston, The Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., H. W. Robertson, N. J. Stubb, M. Stewart, S. W. Tso, The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, H. P. White, Wong Kam Fuk and Yung Yik Tung, with Messrs P. S. Jameson, F. J. Macgregor and A. Temperley (secretary).

RIOT ON THE PRAYA.

FILIPINO FLOURISHES A KNIFE.

Sunday night a serious fracas occurred on the Praya just opposite the San Cheung wharf, just before that steamer left for Canton. It appears that one of a crowd of Filipinos who are staying at a boarding house there got into an altercation with a Chinese stall-keeper concerning a purchase and that the affair ended in blows. The Filipino is said to have struck the Chinaman first. A set-to light ensued. The stall was wrecked and others joined in the fight, which soon became a tumult and the row rapidly became worse with the increasing crowd attracted by the noise and the blowing of police whistles.

Detective-Sergeant Murphy, who was on duty on the waterfront, was early on the scene with a number of Indian and Chinese policemen. One Filipino was arrested after a great struggle and was lodged in a compartment on an adjoining wharf. A second resisted capture for a while and drawing a knife from his belt cleared a way through the crowd, flourishing the weapon as he went. A plucky Indian constable, however, grappled with the desperado despite his deadly weapon and brought him to the ground. Sergeant Murphy came to the constable's aid and wrested the knife from the hand of the Filipino.

Altogether, five arrests were made, and when the riot subsided the prisoners—all Filipinos—were marched to the Central Police Station.

At the Police Court to-day they were charged with disorderly conduct. They were sentenced to pay amongst them \$7 compensation and each one was bound over in a sum of \$10 to keep the peace.

OUTRAGE AT KONGMOON.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, April 2. Some nights ago, two burglars made a successful entrance into the light house at Cho-hai-cow, near Kongmoon, and having secured the light house keepers with ropes, made off with a booty of clothing, cash, gasoline, oil coats and canvas. The two robbers are said to be natives of Shun Tak district. The outrage was reported to the Canton Viceroy through the customs at Kongmoon. H.E. the Canton Viceroy has instructed the Shun Tak district magistrate to apprehend the robbers.

SUPREME COURT.

THE SAUSAGE CASE.

PETITION TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, sitting on the Original side of the Supreme Court Tuesday morning, the case was resumed in which John Tatum, of 106, Queen's Road East, filed a suit against Frederick Howell, Head Bailiff, Supreme Court (1) For an account since 24th September, 1905, of the receipts and disbursements of the defendant in respect of plaintiff's business of butcher and compradore, carried on under the style of the Hongkong Butchery; (2) and for a Receiver. Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, represented the defendant.

His Lordship informed Mr. Potter that he did not wish to cut short his cross-examination but he wished to say that any cross-examination of the nature which was started yesterday with plaintiff in the box would not influence the Court very much in its decision. The plaintiff, being away from the Colony, managed to get certain information. As a result of that information, he might or he might not have kept something up his sleeve but the fact remained that the sole question was whether Howell was a partner in the Butchery Company. That question could be disposed of in two hours.

Mr. Slade—There's another point. The accounts given in 1904 did not disclose the true facts with regard to the original butchery.

His Lordship—Suppose Mr. Howell proves satisfactorily that he was not connected with the company, the case is smashed.

Mr. Slade said the principal point was the question of accounts.

Mr. Potter said he wished to state his position. Whether Mr. Howell was connected or not with the present company was immaterial unless plaintiff could prove that his property was carried into the present company. Assuming that Howell was connected with the present company, it must be proved that the business was wound up on the 3rd or 4th of January, 1907.

His Lordship—I can't allow the case to go on for four days. It seems to me that from your cross-examination of yesterday, you are going to make it rather extensive.

Mr. Potter—I quite see what's in your Lordship's mind. There has been no withdrawal of the allegations of fraudulent accounts. I'm quite willing to cut the cross-examination as short as possible if your Lordship would suggest something.

His Lordship—I only want to limit the cross-examination.

Mr. Potter—I very much regret that as long as there is this allegation of fraud, I'll have to go on with the cross-examination.

His Lordship—Very well.

Mr. Potter—If my friend withdraws.

Mr. Slade—Certainly not.

Mr. Potter—My friend says "Certainly not." I regret it but I'm forced to it by my friend's attitude.

At a certain stage of the proceedings, the plaintiff, whose hearing is evidently defective, began to intervene on Counsel making certain remarks.

Mr. Potter—Your hearing has suddenly improved, Mr. Tatum. Very much so.

After some discussion, plaintiff's cross-examination was resumed.

Mr. Potter—Do you remember telling Mr. Howell "I'll do you no good to appear in Court. In all probability you'll be dismissed from Government service." It would be better if you were to give me \$500 and settle the matter between us?"

Plaintiff—No, Howell offered to pay half the lawyers' fees if I did not take him to Court.

At this allegation, defendant evinced evident surprise.

Continuing, witness said: I remember Howell saying: "I know the tricks of the Court. I know how to cut my mutton-chops and I'm going to win the case."

Mr. Potter—You presented a petition to His Excellency the Governor making allegations against Howell?

Plaintiff—Yes.

Mr. Potter—When did you first threaten Howell that you would have him dismissed from the service?

Plaintiff—I did not threaten him at all.

Mr. Potter—At one time, you suggested that the defendant and Watkins got your bill on board the "Pelican" to get you out of the Colony. Do you still suggest it?

Plaintiff—I still suggest it.

Mr. Potter—Oh, you still suggest it?

Plaintiff—Yes.

Mr. Potter—You don't suggest as you did at one time that they got you on board the "Pelican" to cause you to be drowned?

Plaintiff—Fortunately, I got off before she went down (loud laughter).

Further evidence was taken and the case again adjourned.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Before his Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, and Mr. Justice Hazeland, Acting Puisne Judge, sitting as the Full Court in Appellate Jurisdiction this morning, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring, moved a motion for leave to appeal against a judgment delivered by the Puisne Judge on the 29th March last, whereby it was adjudged that judgment be given to the respondents with costs in the case of W. G. Humphreys and Co. against P. Soffietti on the following grounds among others, namely: that by the said judgment it was erroneously found that the appellants by their letter of 14th July, 1910, contracted as principal and also that the said judgment failed to find (1) that respondents' houses in London dealt with Messrs. Ed. Burillon and Ls. Selmauon of Brussels as principal under the said contract; (2) that the damages claimed by the respondents were owing to the cancellation of the contract; (3) that such cancellation was not the act of the defendant; (4) that neither the respondents nor the appellants were consulted prior to such cancellation; (5) that if the respondents and the appellant had been so consulted, such cancellation would not have taken place; (6) that the pass equal to sample whether of 1910 crop or not would have been accepted by native customers of the respondents, to whom they resold same as being sufficient compliance with the respondents' contract with them and (7) that the respondent did not refuse to deliver the peas in question.

Mr. Pollock stated that that was an application made to the Full Court ex parte for leave to appeal from a judgment of Mr. Justice Hazeland delivered on the 20th of March. The motion was set out on certain grounds but he would ask the Court's direction as to whether he was required to adopt that course for leave to appeal in an ex parte application. His Lordship had decided the point in the Lai Chi Chin case but there was a little ambiguity as to whether a statement of facts and reasons was necessary to be set out.

The Chief Justice—There should be definite grounds.

Mr. Pollock—Your Lordships must see that it'll be rather inconvenient to set out a statement of facts within a week.

The Chief Justice—Oh, no, there's no limit, but there must be definite grounds.

Mr. Pollock—There must be some grounds?

The Chief Justice—Sufficient grounds.

Proceeding, Mr. Pollock said that the Puisne Judge erroneously found that the appellant by his letter of the 12th April contracted as principal. The notice of motion said that His Lordship failed to find certain facts which he should have done. He hoped to satisfy their Lordships that the questions submitted were material. The case was about a sale of peas. It was quite clear that on the face of one of the letters which passed between the appellant and respondents, not only was the fact disclosed about the principal but it gave the name and residence of the principal. The principal was actually disclosed on the face of the letter of the 12th July from Soffietti to Humphreys. That case was not like various cases referred to in the books where either a foreign principal was not disclosed or was not named. In that case the foreign principal was actually disclosed.

Plaintiff—Yes.

Plaintiff—Yes.

The Puisne Judge held that the letters were merely descriptive of the place from which the peas were to come, that is to say, Brussels. He thought that was the conclusion the Puisne Judge arrived at.

The Puisne Judge—That's so. Mr. Pollock—I venture to submit that the words go very much further than that. They don't merely say that the peas were to come from Brussels.

The Puisne Judge—You needn't continue, Mr. Pollock. Leave to appeal is granted.

Mr. Pollock—With liberty to submit a special case?

The Chief Justice—We have now to give you directions. You raise a rather difficult point.

Mr. Pollock—A set of facts always leads to a special case.

The Chief Justice—But there's something peculiar about the way the section is drawn.

Mr. Pollock—I'm not quite sure whether a special case is necessary.

Ordinary leave to appeal was granted.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN MATHIESON.

POPULAR N.Y.K. OFFICER PASSES AWAY.

The "Japan Gazette" reports the death of Captain Neil Mathieson, a popular commander in the service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which event took place on the 22nd ult. at the Yokohama General Hospital.

Captain Mathieson, who was forty-five years of age, was a native of the island of Mull, in the north of Scotland, and had been in the service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha more than thirteen years, chiefly in command of liners on the Australian and European lines. He had been in indifferent health for about two months. On his arrival from Europe about that time he was relieved of the command of the "Hitachi-maru" and transferred to a vessel on the Seattle run, but shortly after came on shore, and for a time was staying at the Club Hotel. Captain Mathieson sought medical advice, and an examination showed him to be suffering from virulent tuberculosis of the throat. A fortnight ago he was admitted to the General Hospital, where his case was considered hopeless. Everything that human skill could devise was done to alleviate his suffering, but notwithstanding this, he passed away on Wednesday evening at half-past six.

The deceased was married about four years, and for a time Mrs. Mathieson resided in Yokohama. She was, however, compelled to return home some time ago owing to breakdown in health, and we regret to learn that she is at present in hospital. To Mrs. Mathieson in her bereavement the sympathy of many friends in Yokohama and Hongkong will be extended. Captain Mathieson was well-known in Yokohama and to the travelling public, his genial manner making him one of the most popular commanders in the N.Y.K. service.

A VENTURESOME VOYAGE.

There arrived by the s.s. Loong-sung Tuesday, Captain Gillan, who has just accomplished the task of taking down to Manila the steamship Mileva, built locally to the order of the Philippine Insular Government. The vessel is to be employed principally in connection with the Army commissariat department. On the voyage down from Hongkong, Captain Gillan experienced very heavy weather but managed to reach the destination without mishap. For this brilliant performance of seamanship Captain Gillan was on all hands congratulated when he arrived at the American port and equally he has the felicitations of his many friends in Hongkong.

Captain Gillan seems to share with Captain "Tommy" Groves the good luck, with attendant dangers, that go towards the taking down of Hongkong built small craft to Manila.

H. M. S. Bramble arrived in Shanghai on the 31st of March, and the "Kisha" from river ports on the 30th.

COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above company was held Tuesday in Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co.'s offices. Hon. Mr. H. K. Kowloon, President, and Messrs. H. P. White, Sir Paul Chater, Sir H. N. Mody, Messrs. C. G. Gubbay, and J. M. E. MacLachlan, H. P. L. N. Loe, C. J. Pemberton, E. C. Emmott, D. J. Donno, and G. Pereira. The Chairman moved the following resolutions which were duly seconded and carried:—

1. That the articles of association be altered in manner following:—

(a.) That the following Article shall be inserted after Art. 10, namely, 10a: "The general managers shall also be entitled in each financial year of the Company to be paid and to deduct out of the assets or income of the Company a commission of ten per cent. upon the gross premium earned or procured for the company by the General Managers in Hongkong in each financial year (after deduction from such gross premium of the amounts paid by the Company for re-insurances of and for returned premium in respect of the risks to which such gross premium relate) on which premium no commission would apart from the provisions of this Article be paid by the company."

(b.) By striking out the words "as from time to time may be determined at any meeting" at the end of Article 13 and substituting therefor the words "as may be or have been determined at any time by any general meeting of the company until such remuneration is altered by any subsequent General Meeting of the Company."

(c.) By striking out the word "fourteen" in article 13 and substituting therefor the word "seven."

(d.) By striking out the words "between the like periods in every year" at the end of article 13 and substituting therefor the words "on or before the 31st March in every year."

(e.) By adding at the end of Section 1 of Article 95 the following words: "Any branch office of the General Managers situated abroad may be appointed the Agents of the Company abroad under this Section and remunerated in accordance with the provisions thereof."

(f.) By striking out Article III. and substituting therefor the following Article: "The Reserve Fund shall if practicable consist of a sum of not less than \$1,000,000."

2. That all payments heretofore made by the Company to the Branch Offices of the General Managers of the Company elsewhere than at Hongkong for commission for premium earned or procured for the Company by any such Branch Offices be and they hereby are ratified and confirmed."

SMUGGLING OPIUM INTO HONGKONG.

VICEROY'S QUERIES.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)

Canton, April 4.

It is reported that H.E. the Canton Viceroy has written to the Customs Commissioner in Kowloon to make enquiry into the rumour that opium is being frequently smuggled into Hongkong. In reply, the Customs Commissioner states that there must be some ground for the circulation of this report. The price of prepared opium in Hongkong is twice as much as that obtained in some places in Canton. No doubt the smugglers risk a great deal in pursuing this nefarious traffic, which, if successful will prove remunerative to them. The Customs Commissioner suspects that Shiu Chow is the spot where the smugglers land this contraband for secret entry into Hongkong by way of the Tung-kiang, a tributary of the Pearl River. H.E. the Viceroy has instructed the Shiu Chow authorities to keep a sharp look out for the smugglers.

INTERPORT POLO.

MANILA OUTPOINTS HONGKONG.

The first of the two polo games between Hongkong and Manila was played yesterday afternoon on the polo ground at Causeway Bay. An interesting game resulted in a win for our visitors by five goals to three.

Six chukkas in all were played, and for the first three Hongkong were superior to their opponents, although playing under American rules, which do not recognise "off-side."

The home team played fast, and with combination, and hit well, and a few minutes after the start Brierley passed beautifully to Lambe, who scored. The second point was scored by Hongkong after some very nice free play, a long shot from mid-field by Hughes being converted by Johnstone.

The second chukka saw the visitors playing a strong game, and twice they had hard luck in not scoring. The pace in this was fast and both Bowditch and Margetts, for Manila, and Lambe, for Hongkong, missed by inches from adding to the total. In this chukka, Mr. Johnstone gave a very pretty exhibition of riding, hitting and pace.

The third chukka was unfortunate for Hongkong. The game was very fast and although eventually the visitors scored, the home team had the best of it. A beautiful run by Johnstone put him in the position to score, but the ball struck the goal post, and after a scrum was cleared, Manila then pressed and a good shot by Bowditch put the tally: Hongkong two, Manila one.

After the interval Manila pressed; but were off the ball entirely, and should have scored repeatedly. Again Johnstone "made good," and after a really fine run put Hongkong another goal ahead. It looked at this point as if the home team had it all their own way.

In the next and succeeding chukkas they went to pieces. It was true they rode slower ponies, but with the exception of Mr. Johnstone—but nevertheless if they had only adopted the tactics of cross-field play, a la the "Maltese Cat," instead of bunching round the ball, they should have held their opponents. As it was, Hongkong muddled on the ball, with the result that they could not get a free hit by reason of their own congestion as much as of their opponents' obstruction.

Manila were flurried in this chukka, but good captaincy pulled them together, and in the following struggles they played a fast, certain, and careful game. Hongkong were outpaced in the fifth more because they did not keep station than by superior "pony flesh." Manila scored after some very nice combined play, and the sixth and last chukka began with the score, Hongkong 3, Manila 2.

The staying power of the visitors was splendidly exhibited in this. They hit cleanly, kept place, and passed without a fault, even from the most intricate mix-up. Three goals were scored in rapid succession, one a beautiful high shot by Margetts from near the side-line. Score, 5-3 in Manila's favour.

The game should have been more even as to score, but there can be no doubt that the better team won. If Hongkong will play a more open game they should give our visitors even a better run for their money than they have had.

The spectators were numerous, and keenly interested. The American lookers-on were in force. His Excellency the Governor, Lady Lugard, H. S. H. Prince Liechtenstein, Major-General Anderson, and other well-known figures were to be seen, and while the polo ground hardly adapts itself to a display of costumes, the dresses seen were greatly admired in the intervals.

His Excellency the Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following ordinances passed by the Legislative Council:—Ordinance No. 9 of 1911.—An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to Intoxicating Liquors. Ordinance No. 10 of 1911.—An Ordinance for the incorporation and regulation of the University of Hongkong.

CANTON NEWS.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)

Canton, April 4.

Some time ago, the Taotai for the Promotion of Industries instructed the authorities of the various districts in the province to enquire into the progress of mining development in their respective jurisdictions, and report the results to him. The Taotai is now sending deputies to hurry up the officials who have not carried out his instructions, so as to enable him to report to the Board of Industry without delay.

King Chow is doing a flourishing business as a port supplying labourers to Singapore, Bangkok and other places, and the customs authorities in that port who have to count the emigrants, find this work is pressing heavily on them. They have now petitioned the Canton Viceroy to grant an extra fee of \$10 for each steamer inspected. The Viceroy asked the Taotai at King Chow to obtain the views of the various consuls there. They have in turn asked the owners of the steamers carrying on this trade whether they will agree to the new charge. It is reported that the Taotai has reported to the Canton Viceroy that the British, French, German, and Norwegian Consuls had received replies from their nationals in the affirmative. The Viceroy has accordingly complied with the request made.

The elders of Sam-sui district have petitioned the Canton Viceroy alleging that a certain British firm has been trying to construct a kerosene oil tank, which they considered will prove detrimental to their mulberry fields and the fisheries. H.E. the Viceroy intimated that the case at issue has been pending settlement for a long time, and that his predecessor, Viceroy Yuan, had written to the British Consul at Shanghai asking the latter to write to the firm in question to select another site for the tank. Nothing has transpired up to the present. His Excellency will instruct the Diplomatic Commissioner to order the Sam-sui Magistrate to investigate into and decide on the case without further delay.

A daring robbery in which over 300 robbers took part was reported from Tung Ping, not far from Sun-ning district about a week ago. The plunderers came to the village in ten fishing junks and opened fire on the local braves, the fight lasting fully six hours. Ultimately the braves had to make a hasty retreat, and the robbers were masters of the situation. They secured booty of over \$20,000. Some of the buildings and shops were set on fire and burnt to the ground. Several shop people were killed, and many wounded.

PENANG'S MEMORIAL FUND.

Penang, March 28.—A meeting of the King Edward Memorial Fund Committee has appointed Dr. Kirk as hon. sec. and Mr. Peterkin as hon. treas. and an executive committee consisting of the Hon. W. Evans, Hon. R. Young, Messrs Mitchell and Loke Heng with the secretary and treasurer. It was announced that donations so far totalled \$1,050, but it is generally understood that a well-known European has promised ten thousand dollars.—Singapore Free Press.

CHINESE LABOURERS.

The Shanghai Taotai is in receipt of a telegram from the Wai-wu-pu to the effect that it has learnt that some foreigners have secretly enlisted the services of certain traitorous merchants in recruiting about five hundred poor men in Kiangsu to go to Manchuria as labourers. As this affects the sovereign rights of China it should be strictly prohibited. Besides communicating with the Viceroy and Governor on the matter the Taotai is requested to write to the Commissioner of Customs asking him to give orders to the foreign examiners to detain all Chinese workmen going away on the ocean steamers and also to instruct all local officials to issue proclamations warning them against the snares of the traitorous merchants.

Seventy-one Chinese and one foreigner were quarantined at Shanhai-kwan on March 18.

CHINA'S WEALTH.

A STRIKING EXAMPLE.

There is scarcely a topic of current interest in China at the present day that does not involve in some way or other a consideration of China's wealth, in one of its many forms—natural resources, abundant population, thrifty habits of the people, fertile soil, stable government, and the like. At every turn one meets suggestions of what China's wealth may be. One of those came under our notice a few days ago.

A block of property in Bing-wu, a residential town two-thirds of the way from Shanghai to Chappo, was sold for Tls. 200,000. Bing-wu is not a great commercial or industrial centre. It is a somewhat sleepy, very conservative, unprogressive town with a character very much like that implied by its name—"Lake of Peace." The block of property sold there was certainly not equal in value to one-fifth of the whole town. The price was a fair one. Hence, says the "National Review," it is quite safe to reckon that the value of property in the town is Tls. 10,000,000.

If we reckon this as the gross value, and make, as is done in London, a maximum deduction of twenty-five per cent. on houses and buildings without other land than gardens, in order to ascertain the rateable value, then we have the assessment of Bing-wu at Tls. 8,000,000. Now there are, at the lowest estimate, 2,500 towns, independent of treaty ports and provincial capitals, whose rateable value is not less than that of Bing-wu. Hence we have urban property worth at the very least, Tls. 20,000,000,000 about £3,000,000,000! A tax of one per cent. on this property would produce Tls. 200,000,000.

The ultimate value of Tls. 200,000,000 put into schools, or railways, or machinery, or reformed currency, or public works is simply beyond estimation.

CLAIM BY THE TELEGRAPH CO. FOR DAMAGES.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

An action of interest to employers and employees in Singapore was argued at length before Mr. Justice Fisher, in the Supreme Court, on the 28th ult., when Mr. Upcott appeared on behalf of the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Ltd., in support of a claim for alleged breach of damages brought against Mr. William Hay Jefferson, for whom Mr. Gaunt appeared and who counter-claimed for the return of certain monies paid into a provident fund.

It was alleged that, by an agreement, dated May 28, 1909, entered into by the defendant and the plaintiff, the defendant agreed to serve the Telegraph Company for three years from that date, subject to certain conditions stipulated in another document signed on August 3, 1904, under which he was willing to serve the company for another five years from the first of that month. About the date of the signing of the first agreement, Mr. Jefferson went to Australia on leave and returned to the Colony on February 3, 1910, continuing in the service of the plaintiff company until May 31, 1910, when it was alleged, he wrongfully left the service of the company in breach of the terms of his agreement, the result of which damages had been suffered.

It was maintained that passage money to Australia, amounting to \$182.97, and travelling allowance, covering another \$34.52, had been expended, and when defendant returned from his holiday another sum amounting to \$287.91 was advanced in respect to the fare and expenses. During the period on which he was on furlough, the Telegraph Company said that his salary and allowances totalled \$1,400.50, and by reason of the alleged breach of contract they had had to bring out an assistant from England at a cost of \$600. That amount, together with \$1,150, and such other damages as might be awarded, were claimed against Mr. Jefferson.

Decision was reserved.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG SHARES.

Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie report:—Business in our market has shown slight signs of revival during the week and transactions have been on a somewhat large scale.

Rubber.—The improvement in the price of fine hard Para reported last week has not been maintained, the quotation from London to-day being 6s. 2d. The London share market in consequence was depressed, but at the time of writing a stronger feeling is apparent. Singapore share market continues very dull, and it is reported from the port that a sale of both the United Singapore and Singapore and Johore companies to London have been duly carried through.

SHANGHAI SHARES.

The quotations from the Stock Exchange on the 27th were:—Maatschappij, etc. in Langkat, Ld. shares at Tls. 114 for cash; Shanghai & Hongkong Wharf Co., Ld. shares at Tls. 94 for cash; International Cotton Man. Co., Ld. shares at Tls. 48 for cash; Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld. shares at Tls. 7 for cash; Tebong Rubber & Tapioca Estate Co. shares at Tls. 18 for cash; Padang Rubber Estates, Ld. shares at Tls. 8 for cash; Ewo C. S. & W. Co., Ld. shares at Tls. 97 for cash; and Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld. shares at Tls. 99 1/2 for cash.

FREIGHT CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Lamko and Rogge report:—The change for the better, reported in our last issue, has in most quarters been fully maintained. Actual chartering business was restricted owing to scarcity of tonnage, and though the market is somewhat depressed since the latter part of the fortnight under review numerous orders for short employment are untouched, the rates offered by charterers not giving sufficient inducement for owners getting tonnage available in the near future. The north reports a decided improvement in coast freights resulting in the fixturing of vessels both on time and trippers, and in view of the limited supply of tonnage there, a further advance in rates is expected.

Saigon-Hongkong.—Owing to heavy arrivals from Bangkok meeting with a declining rice market locally, rates have receded to 16 cents with little inquiry for tonnage, but a renewed activity is expected shortly.

Saigon-Philippines.—A couple of fixtures have been put through at good rates. Stocks seem plentiful for the time being, and the Saigon-Hongkong market having declined there are lower rates quoted at the time of writing.

Saigon-Singapore.—Norw. S.S. "Nord" has been chartered on lump sum basis of \$4,500, the rate working out at 18 cents per picul; further tonnage is wanted at reduced rates, but was not procurable.

Saigon-Java and Java-Hongkong.—The same remark, as in our last issue, still applies to these trades, compelling the "regular liners" to seek employment in other directions.

Bangkok.—Shipments have somewhat eased off and no further "outside" tonnage was required.

Coolie Trade.—The s.s. "Triumph" has been settled for a trip hence to Mauritius and back on time-charter basis of \$6,000 per month. S.S. "Waishing" and "Kunchow" for a trip Swatow-Saigon on private terms.

Newchwang-Canton.—The port was re-opened on the 24th instant, and the first of the season's charters in this direction are reported drawn, 30 cents having been obtained for part cargoes.

Coal Freights.—Tonnages from Japan to this was very difficult to secure, and charterers had to offer combined business in order to get owners interested for Canton. Fixtures reported as follows: Wakamatsu-Canton \$3, Hongkong-Nagasaki \$2.50, combined Wakamatsu-Canton \$2.75, Moji-Swatow \$2.50, Miiko-Singapore \$3, Hongay-Hongkong \$1.80-\$2 per ton.

Time charters.—Norw. s.s. "Dagay" is taken up for six months, the charter of the "Loonmoon" is extended for 3 months, and s.s. "Kjeld," "Thordis" and "Standard" are reported fixed on time charter up north.

COAL MARKET.

Messrs. Hughes & Hough report:—Small lots of Australian have changed hands on private terms. Very little business is reported in Japanese rates unchanged. The quotations are: Cardiff, \$19.00 to \$21.00 ex-godown, nominal. Australian West Wallsend, \$11.25 ex-ship, nominal. Yubari Lump, \$12.00 nominal. Miiki Lump, \$10.50 to \$11.00 ex-ship, nominal. Moji Lump, \$7.75 to \$8.50 ex-ship, steady. Moji Unscreened \$8.00 to \$8.00 ex-ship, steady. Akaiko Lump, \$8.25 to \$8.50 ex-ship, steady. Kaiping Navy Lump, \$10.00 to \$10.25 ex-ship nominal. Kaiping Loco Lump, \$7.50 to \$7.75 ex-ship. Kaiping No. 5 Dust, \$6.50 to \$6.75 ex-ship. Kaiping No. 1 Dust, \$6.25 ex-ship.

LAWN TENNIS.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB TOURNAMENT.

Further games of tennis were played yesterday afternoon on the Cricket Ground in connection with the tournament, and resulted as follows:—

Event "A" championship. The Hancock brothers met in this class, and a good match was seen from start to finish. R. Hancock turned out to be the better player, and won the game. The scores were: 8-6; 6-3; 3-0; 6-1.

Event "D" Professional Pairs. R. J. Saunders and C. T. Hase (Telegraph) beat Lieut-Col. Stuepolo and Captain G. H. Addison (Army), 6-2; 6-3.

CHINESE Y. M. C. A. LECTURES.

"Let there be light," might well be the motto of the directors of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. Committee, Shanghai.—We know of nothing more worthy of honour and of support than the efforts now being made to clear away the mists of darkened superstition and replace them by the sunshine of scientific truth. If, some half dozen centuries ago, there could have been sent into the then Dark Ages of European history men of the type of Professor Robertson, the history of the world would in all probability, if the lecturers escaped the stake, have run in very different grooves from what it has.

THE GARRISON OF HONGKONG.

GENERAL POLE-CAREW'S CRITICISM OF A FIGHTY BROTHER-OFFICER.

In the discussion of the Army Estimates much criticism was directed against the official publication of General Sir Ian Hamilton's Memorandum on Compulsory Service.

Lieut-General Sir R. Pole-Carew, Unionist Member for South-East Cornwall, in making his maiden speech, said that Sir Ian Hamilton's book was, like himself, flighty and unreliable, written to order, chiefly for the advertisement of the writer.

Mr. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, protested against such an unfounded imputation on a man whose chivalry was above writing to order.

Lieut-Gen. Sir Pole-Carew said he was extremely sorry, but he knew the gentleman. It was our fault if we were short of officers. The pay of subalterns was the same as that of Mr. Haldane's butler. He criticised the condition of the garrison in Hongkong, Singapore, and Ceylon, and suggested that we should find the necessary money by reducing the redundancy of Generals, beginning with the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean.

NEW RAILWAY PROJECT.

AT CANTON.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT) Canton, April 2. A Chinese merchant has petitioned the Board of Communications for the right to construct a railway from Canton to Heungshan, the length of which will be over 170 li. The line is to be across only the Canton territory and will, if constructed, give benefit to the Canton-Hankow Railway. The petition has been accepted by the Board of Communications, which has informed the Canton Viceroy of same.

THE GYMKHANA.

GOOD SPORT-AT REGIMENTAL RACES.

Although the weather conditions were not as favourable as they might have been, the K.O.Y.L.I. gymkhana to-day at Happy Valley was an enjoyable and interesting meeting. The "going" was naturally somewhat heavy, but nevertheless good finishes were seen. The Band of the Regiment played during the afternoon, to the great enjoyment of the large crowd of racegoers present.

Polo Cup.

Mr. Bradley's g. Jorrock. 1
Capt. Warden's w. Moonbeam. 2
Mr. De Houghton's G. Polar Bear. 3
Mr. Jervois's G. Gozo. 0
Capt. Agg's d. Dorando. 0
Capt. Boulton's b. Tokio. 0
Capt. Hughes's dkg. Robate. 0
Mr. Day's Ch. Shamrock. 0
Mr. Bradley's g. Xerxes. 0

April Fool Stakes.

Mr. Cymru's Dyllann (late Llama Chief). 1
Mr. Gilpin's Caprice. 2
Mr. Forrest's Just in Spite. 3
Mr. Ching's Urgent. 0
Messrs. Lowe and Hickman's Kongsi, (late Java King). 0
Mr. Duddell's Dorando II. (late Pot Rose). 0
Mr. Johnstone's Rejected. 0
Mr. Bishop's Sunny Jim. 0
(late O. B.). 0
Mr. Ross's Tomahawk. 0
Major Withycombe's Ben Hood. 0
Mr. O. K.'s Mombassa, (late Highland Tarn). 0

Coronation Plate.

Messrs. Lubbock & Noble's Alancity. 1
Capt. Dwyer's Tralee. 2
Mr. O.K.'s Bk-Donna. 3
Mr. Macodo's Inca. 0
Mr. Black's Dual. 0
Mr. Johnstone's Auchendolly. 0
Maj. Withycombe's Tregoa. 0
Mr. Cymru's Jack Spragg. 0
Mr. Gilpin's Mustard. 0

Regimental Stakes.

Maj. Withycombe's g Ben Hee. 1
Mr. Law's w The Ramp. 2
Mr. Jervois's Glol. 3
Mr. Bradley's s Xerxes. 0
Mr. Bradley's s Jorrock. 0
Capt. Boulton's b Tokio. 0
Mr. Thorp's or Bunting. 0
Maj. Withycombe's s Tregoa. 0
Capt. Hughes's dkg Tickoy. 0

TRADE OF CHINA.

The Customs Gazette for the October to December quarter 1910 has just been issued by the Statistical Department of the Inspectorate-General of Customs. The volume deals with all the open ports of China. The total collection of dues and duties for the quarter was Hk. Tls. 9,179,887, against Hk. Tls. 9,705,959 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The total collection at Shanghai was Hk. Tls. 2,618,002 against Hk. Tls. 2,958,638 the same quarter of the previous year. The following are the figures for ports more adjacent to Hongkong:—

	1910.	1909.
Foochow	189,183.	247,909.
Amoy	203,583.	240,343.
Swatow	293,757.	420,034.
Canton	736,005.	629,590.
Samshui	83,147.	239,767.
Wuchow	160,723.	141,746.

FATAL FALL FROM ROOF.

About 10 o'clock Saturday morning, a Chinese cook, 37 years of age, living at No. 80 Jervois Street, either fell or jumped from the roof of No. 10 Jervois Street to the ground, a distance of 34 feet. He sustained severe injuries and was removed to the Government Civil Hospital, and he died shortly afterwards.

His Excellency the Governor has approved that Captain George Edward Stewart of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps be attached to the Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

SUPREME COURT.

CLAIM FOR MONEY LENT.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, at the Supreme Court Wednesday afternoon, Lau Po Tsun, merchant, of 12, Caine Road, and Chung In-Kan, of 4, Connaught Road Central, ship's compradore, to recover the sum of \$3,308.25 and interest on \$3,000 from 22nd September, 1910, at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, to payment or judgment. Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Messrs. Evans and Harston, appeared for the plaintiff. Defendant was unrepresented.

The statement of claim set out that plaintiff was a merchant residing at 12, Caine Road and that the defendant was a ship's compradore of No. 4 Connaught Road Central. The plaintiff was one of the executors of one Lau Chin Tung, deceased, who died on the 3rd October, 1907, leaving a will of which probate was granted to the executors named therein on the 18th November, 1907. On the 30th January, 1905, Lau Chin Tung, deceased, lent to the defendant and others the sum of \$58,500 under the security, inter alia, of a mortgage given by the defendant on property of the defendant known and registered as the remaining portion of Section B of Marine Lot No. 18, and Inland Lot No. 1226. On the 1st February, 1908, the sum of \$47,100 being then due on the mortgage and payable by defendant, plaintiff and the other executors, of the deceased executed a re-assignment of the property in consideration of a sum of \$34,500 paid to the executors in cash and of a mortgage for \$9,000 on other property of the defendant and a promissory note for \$3,000 given by the defendant to the plaintiff. By the said note dated the 1st February, 1908, defendant promised to pay plaintiff the sum of \$3,000 with interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum five months after date. Defendant had paid to plaintiff interest to the amount of \$105 on various dates but had not paid the principal sum of \$3,000 or the balance of the interest, namely, \$308.25, due up to the 22nd September, 1910, or in part thereof.

This being an *ex parte* case, judgment was entered for the plaintiff with costs on the claim being proved by Counsel.

A QUESTION OF ADMINISTRATION.

Kwok Sz, widow, executrix of the will of Cheung Hoi, deceased, and Li Tat Kan, Wong Wa Tung and the Hip Shing Tong sued Cheung Tseng Chi and the Sheung Kee firm, otherwise known as Robert Jack and Company, of 41, Connaught Road Central, for an account of the shares of the plaintiffs in the business of the Sheung Kee firm; (2) payment of such monies as may be found due to the plaintiffs on the taking of such account; (3) costs and (4) further or other relief. Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring, appeared for the plaintiffs. Defendants were unrepresented by Counsel, this being also an *ex parte* case.

The statement of claim stated that the second plaintiff was the administrator of the estate of Li Siu Chan, otherwise Li P'ong Tong, deceased; the third plaintiff was the administrator of the estate of Wong Man Shang, deceased; the fourth plaintiff was a partner in the defendant firm. The first defendant was the managing partner of the Sheung Kee firm, but had now absconded, and the second defendant was a firm of stoveholders, compradores and coal merchants, which lately carried on business at 41, Connaught Road Central, but the business was now in the hands of a Receiver and was now in course of being wound up. Cheung Hoi, Li Siu Chan and Wong Man Shang died on or about the 3rd January, 1900, 16th October, 1889, and 16th September, 1885, respectively, and had each at the time of their death shares of \$7,000, \$3,000 and \$3,000 in the Sheung Kee firm. The Hip Shing Tong had a share of \$1,000. Since the death of Cheung Hoi on the 3rd January, 1900, the second defendant had managed the business of the defendant firm, who made considerable profits and were interested in several other businesses and property within the jurisdiction of that honou-

able Court. The first defendant had disposed of the greater portion of the property and business and converted them to his own use and has not properly accounted to any of the plaintiffs for same. The first defendant had further concealed or destroyed the books of the firm for the years 1890 and 1900. He further from time to time issued false and misleading balance sheets to the plaintiffs with a view to concealing the monies belonging to the firm and which he converted to his own use.

In his statement of defence, the first defendant admitted the opening portion of the statement of claim in so far as it related to the first three plaintiffs. With regard to the Hip Shing Tong, he did not know who the parties were who were claiming in this action to be the Hip Shing Tong. He further denied that the Hip Shing Tong or the persons who in that action claimed to be the Hip Shing Tong were partners in the firm in question. He admitted that since the 3rd January, 1900, he had been the manager of the defendant firm and further stated that he was the sole surviving partner of the firm. At the beginning of 1890, certain persons named Chan Yui Po, Pan On Chan and Tang Lai held shares in the firm under the name of Hip Shing Tong. Those three persons were now dead. He admitted that since the death of Cheung Hoi on 3rd January, 1900, he had managed the business of the defendant firm but he denied that large or any profits had been made in the business since that date, and by way of further answer he stated that if any profits had been made in the business, those had since been lost. He denied the allegations regarding the conversion of monies to his own use. He admitted that in 1907 the account books of the firm for the years 1899 and 1900 were destroyed but denied that they were destroyed for the purpose of concealing the contents thereof or for any improper purpose whatever. He denied issuing false and misleading balance sheets. From the beginning of 1900 up to the end of 1909, complete balance sheets showing the profit and loss of trading operations as shown in the books of account of the firm had been furnished to the first three plaintiffs and to the representatives of the Hip Shing Tong, all of whom had accepted and agreed to such balance sheets.

On the claim being proved, His Lordship found in favour of the plaintiffs and gave judgment accordingly.

SALT SMUGGLING.

RIGOROUS SEARCH INSTITUTED.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, April 4. H.E. the Canton Viceroy has written to the Canton Customs Commissioner regarding the institution of a vigorous search for smuggled salt on vessels arriving from Hongkong and Macao.

The Commissioner said that there are many arrivals from these ports daily, and it would require a sufficient force of government excise officers from the customs to be aided by the customs employees. The Commissioner reminds His Excellency that the question bears connection with foreigners owing to many of the steamers flying foreign flags, and that the different consuls at Shanghai be consulted about the matter.

The matter is to be put off at present pending the reply from the consuls.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

CANTON SOCIETY AGAIN APPEALS.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, April 5. The Self-Government Society of Canton has issued an appeal to Chinese residents abroad to return to their "mother country to promote industries and to advocate Chinese products." The appeal is made because of the loss of revenue consequent on the abolition of gambling.

It states that it behoves the Chinese residents abroad to beware of the national danger and to "take up the matter with a will."

The terms of the telegram are sensational.

LICENSING BOARD.

A meeting of the Licensing Board was held Wednesday afternoon at the Council Chamber, the Hon. Mr. W. Brown presiding. The other members present were Messrs. A. Shelton Hooper, A. McKenzie, Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, and T. F. Hough, with the acting secretary, Mr. H. R. H. Craig.

The business of the afternoon was to consider an application from one Henry Edward Craddock for the transfer to him from one P. F. Thompson of the publican's license to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on the premises Nos. 148-150 Queen's Road, Central, and 99-101, Wellington Street, under the sign of the "Stag Hotel."

The President—How long have you been in the Colony?

Mr. Craddock—Twenty-two years.

The President—Have you had any experience in this line before?—Yes, sir.

The President—Where?—In the King Edward Hotel.

President—For how long?—Eighteen months.

Mr. Shelton Hooper—Are you going under an agreement?—Yes.

On a fixed salary?—Yes.

Mr. McKenzie—Have you been to the premises before?—Yes.

And are there any women there?—Yes, one on the ground floor; she will only be there up till the time I take it over.

The President—Are you married?—Yes.

I suppose you know that your wife is not allowed to be in the bar?—Yes, sir.

Mr. Hough—You will not be serving yourself?—No, the Chinese boys will do so.

Mr. McKenzie—Is Mr. Madar there at all?—Yes, up till the time when I take it over.

The application was granted.

SALE OF STEAMERS.

The following British steamers were sold by auction at Powell and Co's sale-room, Singapore, on the 28th ultimo. There was a large attendance including representatives of several leading Singapore firms:—

Lot 1. The iron screw steamer "Glenfalloch," classed 100 A 1st Lloyd's; built at Glasgow in 1873. Gross tonnage 2,180. Bought by Lim Pong Sang for \$60,000.

Lot 2. The iron screw steamer "Hong Moh," classed A1 British Corporation; built at Glasgow in 1881. Gross tonnage 3,910. Bought by Teo Sian Keng for \$32,000.

Lot 3. The iron screw steamer "Hong Wan 1," classed A1 British Corporation; built at Glasgow in 1876. Gross tonnage 3,230. Bought by Lim Pong Sang for \$85,000.

Lot 4. The iron screw steamer "Hong Bee," classed A1 British Corporation; built at Glasgow in 1876. Gross tonnage 3,229. Bought by Lim Pong Sang for \$28,000.

These steamers are well known on the China coast and in the Straits of Malacca. They have been running regularly between Penang, Singapore and South China ports for many years.

RIOTS NEAR SAMSHUI.

MAGISTRATE ASSAULTED.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, April 4. A serious riot occurred in Hockow, in Samshui district, some days ago. It was brought about by severe taxation imposed on the ferry boats. The boating fraternity went on strike, and there were no boats to convey passengers ashore from the steam launches arriving at the place.

The rioters, numbering over 1,000 men, marched to the city of Samshui district, and pulled down the office where the tax was collected. The magistrate was roughly handled, and his chair broken by a shower of stones thrown by the rioters. The police arrived on the scene promptly to maintain order, but they were unable to disperse the excited crowd. It was not until the magistrate had issued a notification promising to remove the taxation that the riot came to an end. No fresh development has occurred, but many shops have not resumed business for fear of a recurrence of the trouble.

CHIEF DETECTIVE HANSON PRESENTED WITH KING'S MEDAL.

RECEIVES DECORATION AT THE HANDS OF THE GOVERNOR.

The compound of the Central Police Station was the scene of a unique ceremony Wednesday when the veteran Chief of the local Detective Force, Chief Detective-Inspector J. W. Hanson, was rewarded for his long term of able and honourable service in the Police Force of the Colony by a fitting recognition coming from no less a quarter than His Majesty the King in the shape of the much-coveted King's Medal.

Before the arrival of His Excellency at the scene of the afternoon's ceremony a detachment of Police numbering 151 all told in full dress was drawn up outside the Police quarters, consisting of 21 Europeans, 70 Chinese and 63 Indians, under the command of Capt. F. W. Lyons, Acting Superintendent of Police. Deputy Superintendent P. P. J. Wadehouse was also included in the rank and file. Among others noticed in the Police compound were Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., and Mr. E. R. Hallifax, First Police Magistrate.

Shortly after two o'clock, His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Captain Mitchell-Taylor, A.D.C., arrived and was received with a general salute. Having closely inspected the ranks, His Excellency took up a position so that his words would reach all members of the assembled force and addressed Inspector Hanson in the following words:—

Chief Detective-Inspector Hanson—It is with the greatest possible pleasure that I make this presentation to you, by order of His Majesty the King, after 36-1-2 years' service—meritorious and excellent service—which means more than half of the Colony's existence. All these years you have belonged to an efficient force and for over 13 years you have been Chief of the Detective Department. There is no one in the Force who deserves the honour better of having the privilege of conferring on you to-day.

His Excellency then pinned the decoration on to the recipient's breast.

Mr. Hanson (overcome with emotion)—I thank your Excellency. God Save the King.

DISTRICT WATCHMAN'S PLUCK REWARDED.

The occasion of presenting Inspector Hanson with his well-merited honour this afternoon was taken advantage of by His Excellency for addressing a few words of encouragement to Lei Hing, a Chinese district watchman, for a plucky act for which he was responsible the other day. Addressing the brave watchman through Capt. Wadehouse, His Excellency said:—

Tell him I have heard of a very brave action for which he was responsible the other day. At the risk of losing his own life and being attacked with a chopper no less than three times, he still hung on to his assailant and did his best to arrest him. The Government is always glad to hear of and recognise any brave and courageous act. If he would like to enlist in the Force, I'll speak to the Captain-Superintendent with a view to securing him an early promotion.

His Excellency then walked towards Inspector Hanson and handed him the box in which the decoration was sent to the Colony. His Excellency further expressed the wish that the Inspector would live long and enjoy good health as well as the richly-deserved honour of which he was made the recipient that afternoon.

The detachment was then dismissed and an interesting ceremony brought to a close.

ST. ANDREWS GYM-NASTIC CLUB.

The above club brought a very successful season to a close by a competition between the members, for medals kindly presented by Sir C. P. Chater. The competition was conducted by Colour Sergeant Marchmont of the K.O.Y.L.I., and the medal winners were:—1st G. Withell, 2nd O. Wilkie, and 3rd N. Croucher.

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong branch of the China Association was held in the City Hall on Wednesday evening. Mr. H. W. Robertson presided, and there were also present: Messrs. J. W. C. Bonnar, R. Haincock, W. G. Humphreys, F. H. Armstrong, N. J. Stabb (committee), A. S. D. Couland (secretary), T. F. Hough, H. W. Looker, D. K. Moss, A. Forbes and C. S. Gubbay.

The Acting Chairman said:—Gentlemen, before proceeding to the ordinary business of the meeting, I greatly regret to have to inform you that, owing to indisposition, our Chairman, Mr. Murray Stewart, is unable to be with us to-day. My colleagues on the Committee have deputed me to take his place, so far as that is possible, and if it is like-wise your pleasure I shall proceed to read to you, as he proposed to do, the annual report for the year, supplemented by a few observations thereon which it was his intention to offer. With your permission I shall dispense with the formality of reading the notice convening the meeting. Similarly I propose to take as read the minutes of the last annual meeting, copies having been subsequently printed and circulated to each member. I now lay on the table the report of the Committee and the accounts for the year.

The report having been read, the Acting Chairman then read the observations which Mr. Murray Stewart intended to make. They were as follows:—That, gentlemen, is your Committee's report. Its brevity is significant. It tells of an uneventful year. When I say that, I mean uneventful as far as the work of this Branch of the Association is concerned. I only mean that incidents in the development of the situation threatening to British interests have happily been few. The reference to an unchanged situation in South China was not intended to convey the idea that no changes of any sort had taken place. Sir John Jordan is reported to have said recently that there had been more progress in China in the last ten years than in the preceding three thousand. Those who seek for signs of the times will find them more in evidence in the north than in the south, but even in the south signs are not wanting. For instance, the significance of various changes in the style of clothes worn is far from being confined to its artistic aspect. From that aspect most people lament the threatened disappearance of the old-fashioned Chinese costume. But from the point of view of the reformer it has its bright side. It may show a growing desire to get out of the rut of an outworn civilization and into step with the rest of the world. The influence of dress upon the mind is not a matter to be treated lightly. But without viewing it as a matter of no consequence, it is permissible to regard it as of secondary importance, and to wish that the energies of reformers were directed with equal zeal towards realising more tangible benefits than the doubtful ones to be derived from adopting foreign dress. It is natural for sympathetic friends of China to wish that, for instance, the need for improved facilities for communication and transport were realised to the full. If we are to judge by the slow progress made in educating the people up to the point where they will agree to adopt the only available means of readily removing the chief obstacle to the development of the great potential wealth of their country, it is difficult to believe that the lesson taught by experience the world over has yet sunk in. It would have a better chance of sinking in if the advantages to be derived from the construction of roads and railways were seen to affect primarily a country's internal trade. The fact that foreigners for the last sixty years have been so insistently endeavouring to persuade China to allow them to build her railways, must, I think, have created a suspicion that the benefits to be derived therefrom will chiefly accrue to her foreign trade. Her foreign trade would of course benefit, and her total wealth increase thereby, but far greater wealth would result from increased facilities of exchange within the Empire. The greatest

stimulus to the production of wealth is facility of exchange. That is the lesson, which does not seem to have sunk in to the official Chinese mind. That is the most important economic lesson to be derived by the rulers of China from Western learning. It must be taken to heart, it must become part of the ruler's vision. Until then the people will continue to perish in the sense of suffering continual loss from being shut up in territorial compartments surrounded by barriers of language, currency barriers, akin barriers, barriers of all sorts, their produce and skill restricted to narrow markets, their industry and trade hampered by the shackles forged under the bad old system of farming out the government of the Provinces. Those interested in maintaining that system are naturally not anxious to encourage the construction of roads and railways, for these threaten all such barriers and restrictions. Hence it is that until the old system of farming out official positions is superseded we need not look for much progress in this direction. I suggest these difficulties in the way of the progress of railway construction in explanation of the second paragraph of the report. There it is said that the difficulties require time for their removal. You will agree that the truth is not overstated. Of course, we nevertheless expect soon to hear that as regards the utilisation of foreign capital to build the Hunan and Hupoh sections of the Canton-Hankow line the difficulties have been overcome, and the same may be said of the Hankow-Chungtu project. In the matter of these long-promised undertakings it is natural to suppose that the four Great Powers interested have been exercising pressure. To have exercised it last year in the face of provincial opposition—to have demanded that the Central Government should ride rough shod over people who had been misled into believing that the project covered sinister foreign designs—would have seemed arbitrary. Time was required for the removal of that false impression by responsible Chinese statesmen; at least that was then a reasonable contention. Now it is reasonable to assume that the time is up. The accounts—copies of which are in your hands—require no elucidation. The balance standing to the credit of the Association is slightly larger than it was a year ago, owing to the comparatively few occasions on which it became necessary to communicate by telegram with the London Branch, but it might easily prove none too big for our requirements should events in China enter upon a more active phase than they have exhibited of late. There is no appendix to the report in the form of letters received or despatched. A large proportion of the correspondence is of a confidential nature, but if any member wishes to peruse what has passed regarding any particular subject the correspondence for 1910 is on the table, or may be seen any time on application to the Honorary Secretary. Before formally moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions or criticisms.

There being no questions, the Acting Chairman moved that the report read be adopted, and the yearly statement of accounts as presented be passed. Mr. Looker—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, in seconding the resolution of the Chairman I frankly confess that when I first became a member of this Association many years ago I was sceptical as to whether its utility extended further than creating an opportunity for members to meet their old friends at the annual dinner in London. But I am happy to acknowledge that time, reflection and observation have removed early misgivings, and I am convinced that the Association through its activities and energies serves to maintain vital principles which otherwise might be lost sight of, and to secure important interests which otherwise might go by the board. The past year has, as your Chairman remarked, been so far as the working of this branch is concerned, a quiet one. But it does not necessarily follow that your chairman and committee have exhibited less vigilance than before. (Applause.) The primary function of the Association is that of a watcher, of a sentinel on the hilltops watching symptoms of danger in the valley below. The alarm must

not be unduly sounded, nor the garrison called out until it is quite clear they have not already been roused. And it is most difficult, if not the most important, of the chairman and committee's functions, to exercise a wise self-restraint. It must always be borne in mind that unnecessary action might jeopardise future influence and obscure the merits of an otherwise sound view. These principles, I think, amply borne out by the work of the chairman and committee in the past year, and I think we may congratulate them on the policy of wise restraint they have pursued. I must join with the chairman in expressing regret at the untimely stroke of illfortune which has befallen our chairman, Mr. Murray Stewart. I am very sorry that he is not able to be present to-day to personally receive the endorsement of what has been mainly his work since the last annual meeting of this Branch, and I am sure that I speak for the whole of the members when I hope that his illness will soon pass away and not affect his contemplated journey to Europe. (Applause.) I have much pleasure in seconding the proposal of the chairman. (Applause.)

The motion was carried unanimously.

The Acting Chairman stated that of the present members of committee Messrs. Murray Stewart and W. C. Bonnar were departing shortly for Home, and did not seek re-election.

On the motion of Mr. Forbes, seconded by Mr. Moss, Messrs. H. W. Robertson, F. H. Armstrong, N. J. Stabb, W. G. Humphreys, H. R. B. Hancock, C. H. Ross, T. F. Hough, G. Balloch and A. S. D. Couland were elected to be members of committee.

LAWN TENNIS.

Further games of tennis were played Wednesday afternoon on the Cricket Ground in connection with the tournament and resulted as follows:—

Event "A" Championship. Captain G. H. Addison, R.E., beat A. David: 6-1; 6-4; 6-0.

C. T. Hoss beat Dr. G. E. Aubrey, 9-7; 2-6; 6-2; 6-4.

P. H. Klimanek beat S. S. Moore, 2-6; 6-2; 6-1; 6-1.

Event "B" Single Handicap "A" class. R. Hancock (owes 40) scratched to A. C. E. Elborough (owes 15).

Major F. J. Hunter A.O.D. (owes 30) beat Capt. G. H. Addison (owes 15), 6-2; 6-3.

Lieut. Day, K.O.Y.L.I. (owes 30) beat C. T. Hoss (owes 30), 6-1; 6-2.

P. H. Klimanek (owes 30/4) beat C. C. Hickling (owes 15/4), 6-0; 6-4.

Event "B" Single Handicap "B" class. A. O. Brown (owes 30) beat C. C. Stark (owes 15) 6-4; 7-5.

R. Sutherland (owes 4/6) beat H. L. O. Garrett (owes 4/6), 3-6; 6-4; 6-4.

A. P. H. Ronquette, Lt. N. (owes 15) beat H. M. Bain (owes 15), 6-1; 7-5.

Doubles Handicap "B" class. Capt. B. A. Craig, R.A.M.C., and Capt. A. D. Waring, R.A.M.C. (owes 15-2) beat H. H. Taylor and J. A. Lammert 4-6; 6-2; 6-2.

A. P. H. Ronquette, P.N., and G. A. Cooke, R.N., (owes 15) beat H. E. Hoffman and E. A. M. Williams (owes 2-6), 6-1; 6-2.

Event "D" Professional Pairs. R. D. Stewart and F. Bevington (merchants) beat T. E. Pearce and P. H. Holyoak (merchants), 6-3; 2-6; 7-5.

C. Wilkin and C. B. Johnson (law) beat R. J. Birbeck and A. H. Crook (Scholastic), 6-2; 2-6; 6-4.

MARINE COURT.

Mathew Patterson, George Broynne, James Duke, and Tyndoro Vandervoldin, seamen on the R.M.S. Empress of China, were charged before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Marine Magistrate, with unlawfully absconding themselves from their duties on board the said ship while lying in the harbour on the 4th inst.

Defendants pleaded guilty.

After hearing the evidence, his Worship passed sentence of one month's imprisonment with hard labour on three of the defendants, and discharged James Duke, ordering him to go at once on board the ship.

SIR HECTOR
MACDONALD.OFFICERS OF H.M.S. KENT
SAY HE IS ALIVE.

The Pacific Mail liner Asia on her arrival at San Francisco on her last trip brought some startling news.

She was escorted across by H.M.S. Kent and her officers now state that the naval officers told them that General Sir Hector Macdonald is alive and drilling troops in Central China.

Rumours of Sir Hector having been seen in various countries have been heard before, but never from such a source as this one. If the Kent's officers did make the statement it is more than likely that one of the bravest soldiers in the British army and a much maligned man is still on earth.

During the voyage the Kent and the Asia frequently exchanged wireless messages. The trip was a race from the day the Asia overhauled the Kent outside Yokohama. The last message received by the Asia was "Good-bye, You're good company, but too slow. See you in Honolulu," and an hour afterwards the Kent was out of sight.

THE O. B. BREWERY.

VISITED BY MEMBERS OF
THE SANITARY BOARD.

Several members of the Sanitary Board, among them Mr. E. C. D. Wolfe, President of the Board, Mr. Shelton Hooper and Mr. Lau Chu Pak, visited the O. B. Brewery Wednesday on the invitation of the management.

The party were under the guidance of Mr. Elfenfels, who explained the workings of the Brewery exhaustively. The visitors were greatly struck with the magnificent plant which produces "O.B.", as well as by the cleanliness of everything in the place. Some two and a half hours were spent in the building and then the party after partaking of some light refreshments, not omitting some of the famous beer, were taken back to Blake Pier in the Company's launch.

This visit creates a precedent which might usefully be followed with a view to encouraging local industries.

NEWS FROM THE
NORTH.

In a certain village, near Canton, two brothers were arrested for taking part in a daring burglary. When arrested, the younger brother asked his elder brother to deny any knowledge of the crime so that he might get free and look after their aged mother. At the trial, the younger brother pleaded guilty to the charge, and said his elder brother had nothing to do with it. The elder brother was discharged, and the younger was executed.

It is reported that over 30,000 Russian troops have been stationed in Manchuria on the pretext of combating the plague. Hearing the news, the Japanese have increased their army by many divisions of troops, for protecting the South Manchurian Railway.

The theatre in the Summer Palace is one of the three largest theatres in China. It is ten times the size of any of the Chinese theatres in Shanghai. The theatre is beautifully decorated, and the cost of adornment alone is over \$1,500,000. At one State performance recently, a huge dragon in water was staged. As reported in our columns, another theatre in the Summer Palace is in course of construction, at an estimated cost of \$3,000,000.

It is notified that His Excellency the Governor has declared the Police Stations at Ping Shan, Au Tau, San Tin, Sheung Shui, Sha Tin Kok, Tai Po, Sha Tin, Sai Kung and Tsau Wan to be Registry Offices for Births and Deaths under section 4 of the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, 1899, (Ordinance No. 7 of 1899).

It is notified that the rules regulating the making, maintaining or repairing of graves upon Crown land in the northern district of the New Territories published in the "Gazette" on the 7th day of May, 1909, (Notification No. 270), shall extend to that portion of the New Territories known as the southern district.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

The report for presentation to the shareholders of the China Traders Insurance Co., Ltd., at the forty-fifth ordinary meeting to be held at the Company's Offices at 12.30 p.m. On Wednesday, the 26th April, is as follows:—The Board has now to lay before the shareholders a balance sheet containing a summary of the property and liabilities of the Company on the 31st December, 1910, and a statement of accounts to the same date.

1909 Account.—After payment of the interim dividend of \$3 per share and the bonus of 20 per cent to contributors passed at the last annual meeting, there remains a balance of \$130,140.07. The Board recommends that this sum be appropriated as follows:—A final dividend to shareholders of \$4 per share on 24,000 shares, \$96,000.00; an addition to Reinsurance Fund of \$10,000 at exchange 1s 10d 1.16, 108,781.87; to be carried forward to underwriting suspense account to close the account for the year 1909, \$25,358.20, \$430,140.07.

1910 Account.—The balance of Working Account on the 31st Dec. 1910 was \$1,198,615.44. The Board recommends that an interim dividend of \$4 per share be paid to shareholders, absorbing \$96,000 and that a bonus of 20 per cent be paid to contributors, absorbing about \$125,000, and that the remainder be carried forward.

Directors.—Since the last general meeting, Mr. J. W. Bindow has resigned his seat on leaving the Colony, and Mr. G. Friesland (of Messrs. Melchers & Co.) has joined the Board. In accordance with Clause 79 of the Articles of Association Mr. H. A. Siebs and Mr. G. Balloch retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—Messrs. H. C. Jeffries and A. R. Lowe retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

The report for presentation to the shareholders in the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., at the thirty-eighth ordinary meeting to be held at the Society's offices, at noon on Wednesday, the 26th April, 1911, reads:—The Board has now to lay before the shareholders a balance sheet containing a summary of the property and liabilities of the society on the 31st December, 1910, and a statement of accounts to the same date.

1909 Account.—After payment of the interim dividend of \$30 per share and the bonus of 20 per cent to contributors passed at the last annual meeting, there remains a balance of \$837,782.87. The Board recommends that this sum be appropriated as follows:—A final dividend to shareholders of \$20 per share on 12,400 shares, \$248,000.00; an addition to the sterling reserve fund of £10,000 at Exchange 1s. 10d 1.16d, \$108,781.87; to be carried forward to underwriting suspense account to close the account for the year 1909, \$581,001.00, \$837,782.87.

1910 Account.—The balance of working account on the 31st Dec. 1910 was \$2,588,961.82. The Board recommends that an interim dividend of \$30 per share be paid to shareholders, absorbing \$372,000.00, and that a bonus of 20 per cent be paid to contributors, absorbing about \$250,000.00, and that the remainder be carried forward.

Directors.—Since the last general meeting Mr. J. W. Bindow has resigned his seat and Mr. G. Friesland (of Messrs. Melchers & Co.) has joined the Board. In accordance with clause 80 of the Articles of Association Mr. H. A. Siebs and Mr. G. Balloch retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—Messrs. W. Hutton Potts and A. R. Lowe retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

In handing down eight prison sentences ranging from eighteen months to 30 days, Judge Herbert D. Gale, in the court of first instance, Manila, gave government officials in Manila real encouragement in their efforts to make the insular opium law a live weapon against illegal drug importations instead of merely a dead letter.

The new German School buildings, now in course of construction off Weihiwai Road, Shanghai, are nearing completion, and the opening ceremony has been fixed for April 23.

HONGKONG DAY
BY DAY.

H.M.S. Snipe arrived in Hankow on the 24th ult.

Harnston's circus was to open in Singapore on April 1.

The Follies closed their season in Shanghai on the 28th ult.

One case of enteric fever, one of relapsing fever, and ten of small-pox were reported in Hongkong last week.

Mr. P. Davidson, of the International Bank, left Friday for Japan, having been transferred to the Yokohama branch.

The bachelor members of the staff of the Kowloon Dock are tonight giving a dance to the married people connected with the docks.

Since the beginning of the epidemic, the total number of deaths from plague in Manchuria, recorded by the sanitary department, is 34,000.

Tsingtao has recently sustained a great loss in the death of Dr. Richard Wunsch, who died on the 13th instant, after a somewhat prolonged attack of typhus.

The performance of "L'Amour Vain" by the Societa Drammatica Francese, Shanghai, will take place at the Lyceum Theatre on Saturday next.

It is stated that Mr. J. F. Olesen, who was previously in charge at Canton, is to succeed Mr. H. M. Hillier, as Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin.

At Kobe, on the 25th, the local Soccer players had a game with a team from the crew of the Carnarvonshire and the result was K.R. and A.C., 6 goals, Carnarvonshire, 0.

In a football match played in Hankow between teams representing H.M.S. Cadmus and the Yangtse Engineering Works, the naval team was victorious by four goals to one.

The total output of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's three mines for the week ending 18th March amounted to 28,919.36 tons and the sales during the period, to 30,420.81 tons.

Some days ago the first stone was laid of a building at Shanghai to become premises of the Shanghai Union Brewery. The well-known firm of Schwarzkopf and Co. are the organisers of the venture.

Professor C. H. Robertson gave a private demonstration and lecture at the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association building, Shanghai, on the 28th ult. "The Gyroscope and its Application."

Dr. Morrison returned to Peking on the 12th ult. and resumed work almost immediately. While at Home he purchased £1,500 worth of books for his library, many of them being valuable additions to his wonderful collection.

Yesterday afternoon a Chinese workman was knocked and injured by a motor car opposite the Taikoo Dock. The car was driven by an American chauffeur and had Chinese passengers on board. Fortunately the man was not much hurt, and he gratefully accepted a \$5 bill in full compensation for his hurt.

Since last year it has been proposed to export Formosan sugar to Shanghai, and for this purpose, says a Tokyo news agency, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha—being helped by the Government—has already decided to open a new navigation service to Shanghai, and the Bank of Formosa has made plans to establish a branch in Shanghai.

Deep regret will be felt at the very serious illness of Mr. D. C. Murray, of Messrs. Noel Murray & Co., Shanghai. Mr. Murray has been out of health for some considerable time, and recently he took a trip to Ceylon to recuperate. Later on he caught a chill and was taken to the General Hospital, where he has since been lying in a precarious condition.

Considerable interest has been displayed recently by residents in the kite-flying being indulged in daily by H.M.S. Cadmus, says the "Hankow Daily News." For the benefit of those uninitiated we might mention that the kite is the chief factor in an endeavour to communicate with Hongkong by wireless telegraphy. The result of the experiments, which, of course, are of a private nature, should prove interesting.

Mr. Justice Gompertz is due to arrive here early in May.

We are informed by the Colonial Secretary that His Excellency the Governor has decided that April 15th shall be a public holiday.

One of the latest signs of the awakening of patriotism in China is to be found in the formation of an "Athletic Association" in Tientsin.

Leave of absence, on private affairs to the neighbouring countries, has been granted to Major L. E. B. Dykes, R.G.A., from 15th April to 15th July.

H. M. S. Bramble arrived in Hankow from Yochow on the 25th ult., and left again on the 26th, taking with her half the crew of the Snipe, who are going on leave.

His Excellency the Governor has accepted the resignation by Lieutenant John Johnstone of his Commission in the Scouts Company of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

A list of masters, mates, and engineers who have passed their examinations and obtained certificates of competency during the past year is published in the "Gazette."

The H.M.S. Astrea arrived in Shanghai on the 25th, the German gunboat Luchs left on the 27th, and the U.S. gunboats Helona, Villalobos, and Samur arrived in Shanghai on the 26th.

The open air skating carnival held at the Belle view Hotel Tuesday night was another success. Many pretty costumes were seen, and the winners well deserved their prizes. A string band was in attendance.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alce Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—R. Timmerscheidt, Esq., \$25, Luen Mon Leung, Esq., \$10, Chinoy & Co., \$5, Ullmann & Co., \$5.

H.M.S. "Flora," arrived in Manila on the 28th ult. Captain Locke boarded the vessel and presented General Bell's compliments. Captain John Nicholas, commanding the English vessel, returned the call during the morning.

Amongst the passengers by the s.s. Devanah, which sailed for home this afternoon, was Sergeant R.H. Moore, who is going on leave after twelve years' service. Sergeant Moore has been in charge of Au-tai district in the New Territory for three years and is a valued and popular officer.

By the P. & O. s.s. Devanah there went home on leave Mr. Fred. J. W. Last of the Land Office Department. Mr. Last has been nearly twelve years in the Colony. He served first in the Police and was afterwards appointed usher in the Supreme Court; for over seven years he has been land bailiff in the New Territory, with headquarters at Tai-po, where his excellent knowledge of Chinese made his services of exceptional value. His many friends wish him a pleasant holiday.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the C.M.S.N. Company was held on Sunday, when the directors submitted their report on the working of the Company during the past year and new directors were elected to fill the places of one-third of the old directorate who had to retire under the Commercial Code. The following were the new directors elected:—Messrs. Nei Yu-sun, Tang Yno-ching, Shih Tze-ying, Tao Lan-chuan, Ho Poh-ling and Ko Yung-chuan and H.E. Wu Ting-fang.

The Chinese residents of Iloilo, assisted by the American officials and the prominent business men of all nationalities, extended a royal welcome to the Honorable Sin Sze Yee, the newly-appointed Chinese Consul General in the Philippine Islands, in the form of a banquet at the official residence of Mr. Yap Seng, Chinese Vice Consul for Iloilo. The affair was extremely successful and interesting, all the foreign Consuls in the Philippines being present, as well as the American Consul General at Singapore, Mr. James T. Du Bois. The guests were numerous and important.

Singapore Swimming Club are organising an aquatic carnival in June.

Dr. Rossiter, who is well known in Hongkong, has arrived in New York, and has forwarded to Manila his greetings to all old friends.

Dr. Eugenio Kilayko, one of the most progressive Philippine physicians in the Philippine Islands, believes that he can cure leprosy with Dr. Ehrlich's "606."

A Fong sends us two photos of His Excellency, the Governor, visiting the Central Police Station and decorating Chief Detective Inspector Hanson with the King's medal.

Mr. E. Shellin, the manager of Messrs David Sassoon & Co., returned to the Colony Friday after a pleasant holiday. He is accompanied by Mrs. Shellin.

The Coronation Committee, of which H.E. the Governor appointed a nucleus in order to make a beginning, has power to co-opt as many others as it may desire, without any reference to the Governor.

On the 3rd, 15 Chinese were arrested for gambling in Manila. Beneath a pillow on a bed in the room in which the men were arrested was found a home-made hypodermic syringe, and two small packages of morphine.

A pretty wedding took place Tuesday afternoon at the St. Peter's Church, when Mr. A. W. Smith, of Messrs. Alex Ross and Company, was married to Miss M. Gourdin, daughter of Mr. A. O'D. Gourdin. The Rev. C. E. Thompson officiated. The happy couple leave for Home by the German mail to-day.

The Right Rev. Dom Jono Paulino, Bishop of Macao, arrived here by the German Mail "Prinz Ludwig" this morning on his return to Macao. The Bishop has been on a pastoral visit to the Portuguese missions of Singapore and Malacca since the 12th January last.

The R.M.S. Dufferin is due to arrive at Hongkong on 11th instant with 126th Baluchistan Infantry and No. 1 Co. H.K.S.B. R.G.A. The vessel will be moored at Kowloon wharf, and the disembarkation of troops will commence as soon as possible after her arrival. Orders for embarkation of 13th Rajputs and No. 3 Co. H.K.S.B. R.G.A. will be issued later.

Yet another presentation of portraits has been made to Queen's College, this time from Shanghai. The latest donors are:—H. E. Wen Chun-yau, late Junior Amban in Tibet, who presents a portrait of the Headmaster, Mr. T. K. Dealy, Mr. J. Anderson, (Hung Kwok-lung) Barrister-at-Law, Legal Advisor to the Tao-tai, Shanghai, who presents a portrait of the Acting Headmaster, Mr. Ralphs.

The perplexing case of Zacarias Gil, whose father was a Chinaman, who speaks only Chinese and wears a queue, has been settled by the Philippine Supreme Court. Zacarias claims to be a Filipino, because his mother was not legally married and she was a native of the islands. He had been ordered to be deported, and the decision now rests in his favour; he may remain in the islands and regard himself as a native.

Extradition papers have been secured for the arrest at Hongkong of Isidoro Ricafort, a Filipino, who is wanted by the Manila authorities on the charge of being an accomplice in the abduction of Severina Gumbao September 10, 1910. The papers are in the hands of Patrolman A. H. Barnes, Luneta station, who came to Hongkong on the Zafiro. Ricafort came to Hongkong two weeks ago as an employee of a garage.

The Bandmann Opera Company will not arrive at Hongkong in time to give performances on Friday and Saturday next. The P. and O. s.s. Sicilia, on which the Company is travelling, is delayed by bad weather, and it will, therefore, be impossible for the Company to play. "The Balkan Princess," as advertised. Considerable disappointment will be felt on this account, as many residents looked forward to seeing this famous musical comedy.

BILLIARDS.

One of the oldest residents of Borneo, Mr. R. W. Dale, arrived here on the s.s. Borneo. He is on holiday and carries with him the best wishes of his friends in the south.

Charles Scheible, a former employee of the bureau of public works at Iloilo, was taken in custody on board the steamer Taming, just prior to the departure of that vessel for Hongkong on March 28, on complaint of J. E. Rogers, of Iloilo, whose allegations involve \$350.

The final in the Shanghai Golf Championship was played on April 2 between Messrs. J. B. Ferrier and A. T. White, both of whom are "plus" men at St. Andrews. Mr. T. R. Longmuir, last year's champion, lost to Mr. Ferrier, after a tough struggle, in the semi-final.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed, under Section 7 of the Public Health and Buildings Amendment Ordinance, 1903 (Ordinance No. 23 of 1903), Inspector David Gourlay to be a Sanitary Inspector for Shaukiwan vice Inspector Albert Collett, with effect from the 1st instant.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 2nd April, 1911:—

	Library	Museum.
Non-Chinese	503	156
Chinese	210	2,411
Total	719	2,567

We learn from a Harbin message to the "Asahi" that a party of Russian troops commanded by a non-commissioned officer approached a Chinese village about four miles from Harbin, when a body of Chinese troops, about 200 strong, stationed in the village fired on the Russians, who thereupon retreated. No casualties occurred.

The Chinaman is an inveterate gambler, and since the Government has stopped most of his other little games he has to take to the ponies for his flutter. The number of Chinese-owned ponies increases each year in Coochin China says a contributor to "Town and Country," Sydney. These pigtailed sports speak little or no French, yet they are nevertheless conversant with every rule of the racing club, and are prepared to lay an objection at once should the semblance of an occasion present itself.

The Chief Justice delivered judgment at the Supreme Court Thursday afternoon in the party wall action. At the conclusion of a somewhat lengthy decision, his Lordship found in favour of the plaintiff with costs but disallowed two items of \$50 and \$40, respectively. Judgment was given for the defendant with costs in respect of the counter-claim. A stay of execution was granted for a fortnight with a view to appeal. Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Eldon Potter was for the defendant.

In the case in which the Chamber of Commerce appointed Messrs. Dutton and Hologak arbitrators to come to a decision in connection with a piece goods sale dispute between Messrs. Sander, Weiler and Company and the Wing On Company and which formed the subject matter of an action before his Lordship the Chief Justice, as to the question whether the decision of the arbitrators embodied in a document constituted an award, his Lordship this afternoon at the conclusion of his judgment said the only course left to him was to leave the question of costs in abeyance. In the course of his remarks, his Lordship said that arbitration was liable to change into arbitrariness and in such an event it constituted the thin edge of arbitration. He held that the decision of the arbitrators did not constitute an award and ruled that the arbitration should cease forthwith. At the conclusion of the decision, a sharp discussion ensued between his Lordship and Mr. Slade, the latter saying that he did not understand the position at all. Counsel asked whether his Lordship would answer certain questions, whereupon his Lordship replied that he was willing to do so if Counsel was prepared to continue the arbitration. Mr. Slade confessed that they had arrived at an impossible situation and the matter was left at that.

Quite a large number of people assembled at the Soldiers' Club last night to witness a contest for the "highest break" prize between Corporal Geary, K.O.Y.L.I., and Private Lashbrooke, Army Ordnance Corps. A splendid struggle was the result, although the game was only one of 250 up. Geary's best breaks were 17, 15, 13, & 30, whilst Lashbrooke made 25, 21, & 31. Geary finished first and was an easy winner, as we surmised in last night's issue.

Mr G. T. Lloyd, being invited to present the cue to the winner, said that last year he had the pleasure of being chairman of a committee that promoted a series of competitions in order to find out who really was the amateur champion billiard player in Hongkong. Overtures had already been made for similar contests again this year, but he feared that up to the present little had been done in this direction. The only reason he could give for being chairman of such committee was that he had never played billiards in his life and knew nothing of the game. However, he would be very pleased to see the present amateur champion pitted against Corporal Geary, and on behalf of the "Hongkong Telegraph" he would be only too pleased to put up a small trophy for competition. He hoped Corporal Geary would score many successes with the cue, which was then handed to him amid applause.

We understand that an effort will be made to bring off the match at the Soldiers' Club during the next fortnight.

Mr. C. Bond was the referee.

The last of a series of games played between members of the Engineers' and Shipbuilders' Institute and the Phoenix Club took place last night, when an interesting exhibition of the game was given by Mr. A. Rodger against Mr. A. Ritchie. All the previous games were limited to 250 points up, but by private arrangement it was decided to add 100 points to the final. From the very start, the running of the balls was decidedly unfortunate for Mr. Ritchie, and this fact, no less than his opponent's complete mastery of the game, resulted in his sustaining a severe defeat, Mr. Ritchie's score standing at 254 only at the conclusion of the game, which lasted one and a half hours.

The result of last night's game leaves the Phoenix Club 270 points to the good, the total scores being as follows:—

Phoenix Club: 1,138.
Engineers' Institute: 868.
Captain Brown was in charge of the proceedings, the game being looked after by Mr. John Andrews. Altogether, a very pleasant evening was spent by those present.

LAWN TENNIS.

Further games of tennis were played Thursday afternoon on the Cricket Ground in connection with the tournament and resulted as follows:—

Event "A" Championship.
R. F. C. Hodgland beat E. A. Fowler, 6-1; 6-4; 6-1.
Event "B" Single Handicap "A" Class.
E. A. Fowler (owes 30) beat Mr. Reader Harris (owes 30), 6-3; 6-4.
Event "B" Single Handicap B. Class.
Lieut. H. G. Paris, R.A., (owes 3/6) beat P. J. Wodehouse (owes 3/6), 6-2; 6-4.
D. G. Cheesman and F. Matson (owes 3/6) scratched to Lt. H. G. Bagnall, R.A., and Lt. H. S. Thompson (owes 30).
A. P. H. Rouquette and G. A. Cooke (owes 15) beat Lieut Bagnall and Lieut Thompson (owes 30), 6-1; 6-1. The former couple will play in the final.

Whilst a naval escort from H.M.S. Virago were going up the steep incline leading to the Magistracy Saturday morning, the corporal in charge suddenly collapsed and fell backwards hitting his head heavily upon the granite kerb. He was picked up unconscious and carried into the charge room, where restorative measures were applied with success. The corporal was found to be bleeding from the lobe of the right ear. In about half an hour he was able to resume charge of the escort when they took away the prisoner for whom they had come.

LOG BOOK.

Another story about the Japanese wireless operator. Parson Billy Chapman, who looks after the passengers on the liner Chiyo Maru, has had his duties increased, the role of editor being added to the many parts he has to play on a trans-Pacific voyage. Speaking of parts and roles, a pursuer must be able to assume several different conversational costumes, according to the time, the place and who's who. These include the frozen words for the man who overlooks his bar elites, the exuberant greetings for the visitor in quarantine and the encouraging tip for the seafaring passenger. Chapman is a master in his line—but let's hear the wireless chatter.

Billy drops his radiant smile, which he uses with remarkable success in cooling the tempers of disgruntled passengers, and turns pirate when he odds the wireless bulletins prepared by the ambitious Japanese operator on the big turbine. "An idea of Chapman's daily labours in this direction may be gleaned from the following 'copy,' which is a sample of what he had to translate on the last trip over the merry ocean:

"The night-before-last the Kahuku wireless-house was unable to send news to this boat it is so his machine was hot and the current weak, being driven for so long a period of communication with much boats.

"The Chiyo Maru wireless station completely to great extension succeeded Wednesday in communication with Japan and the Pacific Coast to much credit thereto.

"Table Bluff, American naval station in Cal., called up this boat and required our position hearing our many fast sparks and was advised some information after cleared up work with those Oishi wireless station in Japan at mid-night. The lengths being 2350 miles to Oishi and 2472 miles to Table Bluff."

Chief Quarantine Officer F. E. Trotter was considerably surprised the other day after the British steamer Harold Dollar, which traffics to and from the Orient, had been fumigated, to find that there were very few rats on board.

This was explained by a strange-looking animal which officers of the steamer brought forward from the quarters of the Chinese crew. The animal, which looks like a great squirrel, was picked up at one of the many ports called at by the Harold Dollar on the coast of Asia. Once established on board as ship's mascot the stranger began to show some class as a rat dispatcher.

Ding-Dong, as the officers call the pet, wiped out all the rats on board during the voyage home across the Pacific. The rat killer sleeps in the little joss-house forward, presided over by one, Ah Kin, who, in addition to being keeper of the temple and lighter of the punks, shovels coal into the furnaces of the steamer.

The battleship "Kurama" and the cruiser "Tone," commissioned to represent the Japanese Navy at the Coronation ceremony of H. M. King George, were to leave leaving Yokosuka on the 1st inst. for England.

The Mitsu Bishi Yard at Nagasaki was on the 4th to lay down the keel of a 6,000-ton steamer ordered by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The steamer is expected to be completed by the end of March next year.

Three fishermen, belonging to Koyasu, near Kanagawa, have been arrested by the Yokohama Harbour Police for having stolen ropes and other fittings, valued at nearly Y300, from the M.M. steamer "Feiho," the C.P.R. steamer "Empress of China" and the P. & O. steamer "Ceylon" in Yokohama harbour at various dates between November 12th last and January 22nd. The stolen articles have been recovered by the authorities and will shortly be returned to the owners.

The funeral took place at the Yokohama General Cemetery on the 25th ult. of the late Captain N. Mathieson, of the N.Y.K. service, whose death from tuberculosis of the throat occurred at the General Hospital on the 22nd. Leading members of the N.Y.K. were present.

THE WOMEN OF THE EAST.

Lady Lugard's View.

[By Ellie Wheeler Wilcox.]

"They are waking, waking, waking, in the East and in the West; They are throwing wide their windows to the sun. And they see the dawn is breaking, And they quiver with unrest, For they know their work is waiting to be done."

The wife of the Governor of Hongkong, China, says emphatically: "The day of the deformed foot and the Chinese queue are over. Those things are of the past. They will be seen for some years, but they will not be seen for some generations. China is awake."

Yes, China is awake. But it is an enormous body. And we might say that only one eye is yet open. Before it can be truly stated that China is awake, the other eye must unclose; the head must be lifted; the hands move; the body stand erect; the mind arouse to full consciousness, and the whole being march on to the step of progress.

Before China can be called an awakened land its women must be stirred and made eager for education. A few Chinese women are well educated. A few more are lifted out of ignorance and superstition; a larger percentage is curious regarding the doings of the great world. But the mass is still lost in the jungles of old traditions and content to wander there because unconscious there is a larger, fairer world.

China can never be a progressive nation until its women are given greater light, greater liberty, and greater opportunities for usefulness.

So long as the birth of a girl child is regarded as a calamity, and oftentimes as disgrace, by any race, that race is in mental and spiritual swaddling clothes.

It is the general impression of all European and American residents of China (those not connected with evangelizing work) that our Christian missions are failures so far as making real converts of the people is concerned. But it is also a matter of conviction with these same people that the work of the missionaries is most valuable in its educational efforts, and particularly in its helpfulness to women; in its giving them a new understanding of life, and the self-respect and self-reliance which leads to usefulness.

In Canton, a city as large as Manhattan, the destroying of new born female children is still of frequent occurrence. The bodies of these poor, unfortunates are seen floating down the rivers, or found in the streets, with other abhorrent; but just as here and there, in those crowded narrow streets, a ray of sunlight sometimes falls, so here and there, is an awakened mind made conscious of the right of every new born child to live its life, and die a natural death, irrespective of sex.

And through missions, schools, convents, hospitals, has flown and is flowing a clear stream, like a silver thread, of humane thinking and human responsibility.

It does not matter that the minds, cleansed by this stream, are not enthusiastic believers of any special Christian creed or dogma; it does not matter if they still cling to some of their old ideas and traditions and superstitions. The fact which is encouraging to the liberal minded observer is that, through the persistent and patient work of our teachers and helpers in the mission schools and hospitals, women are beginning to regard the torturing process of deforming the feet of little girls as barbaric, and a relic of a departed era; and motherhood is beginning to be understood in its full sacredness; and the brain of the girl child is coming to be classed with that of her brother—as a divine thing, capable of development—and the woman of this strange, half-awakened old race is coming into her rightful kingdom, slowly, but surely.

Yet oh, so slowly!

Captain Ross, of the Hongkong Volunteers, acted as one of the umpires in a very instructive "battle" carried out by the Shanghai Volunteers on March 25 and 26. The operations resulted in the attacking force gaining their objective.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.
London—Bank T.T. 1/0 1/2
Do. Demand sight, 1/0 9/10
Do. 4 months' 1/0 11/10
France—Bank T.T. 2/2 1/2
America—Bank T.T. 1/3 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T. 1/3 1/2
India T.T. 1/3 1/2
Do. Demand 1/3 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 1/3 1/2
Sing.—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100 7/6
Japan—Bank T.T. 1/3 1/2
Java—Bank T.T. 1/3 1/2

Buying.
4 months' sight L/O. 1/0 1/2
6 months' sight L/O. 1/0 1/2
80 days' sight San Fco & N. York 4 1/2
4 months' sight do. 4 1/2
80 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne 1/10 1/2
4 months' sight France 2 1/2
6 months' sight do. 2 1/2
4 months' sight Germany 1 1/2
Bar Silver 24 7/16
Bank of England rate 3 1/2
Sovereign \$11.05

THE POET'S CORNER.

ROOM FOR THE WHITE MAN FORWARD?

London, 1st March.—At the Navy League dinner last night Admiral Sir E. H. Fremantle said Great Britain should emulate Australia and Maori land, and secure British seamen for British ships, even at the cost of lower wages and some restraint of trade.

—Cable.
From the Thames to Madagascar, 'An' from Glasgow to 'Ong Kong

We're relyin' on the Lascar For to shove the ships along. 'E will 'andle coals or cargo, 'E will polish brass or plates, From Colombo to Otago—

An' 'e wants no White Man's rates. Is there room for the White Man forward?

Is there room for an 'Art of Oak? For the smell of the nig is 'orrid. An' 'e isn't a decent bloke.

'E ain't no good when there's trouble, For 'e ain't got any nerve! Will yer send 'im 'ome at the double.

'For a reel White Naval Reserve? When lead flies the nig's a starter For the butlers or the bush, For 'e ain't no bleedin' martyr.

So 'e never needs no push When the friends of 'is good bosses Starts to give 'is bosses 'ell, 'E just jabbars to 'is josses.

An' goes 'omewards like a shell. Is there room for the white man forward?

Is there room for an 'Art of Oak! Me sea-kit ain't much, 'cause it's 'orrid; An' me family plate's in soak; The Admiral says that yer need me—

Which I'm willin' to bet is true. I'll sign on if yer'll pay an' feed me, An' I'll fight later on for you!

N.S.W. JOE SALT.

OUR DIARY.

Saturday, 8th April.
V.I.C. Athletic Sports.
Kowloon C.C. Dinner.
C.Y.C. Concert.
Alloy Bowling.

Sunday, 9th April.
Corinthian Yacht Closing Cruise.

Monday, 10th April.
U.S.R.C. Meeting, 5.30 p.m.

Wednesday, 12th April.
Hongkong Tennis League meeting, at the Hongkong Cricket Club pavilion, 6 p.m.

Saturday, 15th April.
Gymkhana Meeting.
A.A.A. Cross Country Run.
Public Holiday.

Monday, 17th April.
Lusitano Recreation Club Sports, at Happy Valley, 1 p.m.

Tuesday, 18th April.
Criminal Sessions.

Wednesday, 19th April.
A. S. Watson and Co. Ltd., Extraordinary General meeting, 11.30 a.m.

Thursday, 20th April.
School Sports (Heats) at Race Course, Noon.

Saturday, 22nd April.
Y.M.C.A. (Chinese Department) Annual Sports.
Volunteers Dinner.

VESSELS IN PORT.

SCHEDULE.

Aki Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,000, R. Homma, 29th Mar.—Antwerp
Rajah, Ger. s.s., 1,275, H. C. Reber, 5th April—Bangkok 2nd April, Rio and Teakwood—B. & S.
Bandai Maru, Jap. s.s., Miyasaki, 6th April—Miki 1st April, Coal—M. B. K.
Baya Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,322, K. Hashimoto, 4th April—Moj 20th Mar. Coal and Mdt e.—T. K. K.
Catherine, Br. s.s., 1,730, L. C. Towne, 25th Mar.—Singapore 25th Mar. Gen.—D. S. & Co.

Chiyo Maru, Jap. s.s., 7,260, W. W. Green, 4th April—San Francisco, &c., 8th Mar. Mails and Gen.—T. K. K.
Chidling, Ger. s.s., 1,021, J. Brühn, 7th April—Bangkok 31st March Rice—B. & S.

Chun Sang, Br. s.s., 1,418, G. P. Maitoch, 1st April—Singapore, 22nd Mar. Sugar—J. M. & Co.

Dacre Castle, Br. s.s., 2,655, B. V. Smith, 7th April—New York 15th Feb. Gen.—D. S. & Co.

Daji Maru, Jap. s.s., 846, H. Murayama, 5th April—Swatow 4th April, Gen.—O. S. K.

Empress of China, Br. s.s., 3,046, R. Archibald, n.m., 17th Mar.—Vancouver, B.C. 23rd Feb. and Shanghai 14th Mar. Mail and Gen.—O. P. R. Co.

Frithof, Nor. s.s., 891, O. Anderson, Palo 14th Mar. Coal—A. T. & Co.

Fukura Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,619, S. Kumawaki, 6th April—Moj 31st Mar. Coal—M. B. G. K.

Gunnania, Ger. s.s., 1,711, H. Frank, 5th April—Bangkok 25th Mar. Rice and Wood—J. & Co.

Haimun, Br. s.s., 611, J. W. Evans, 7th April—Swatow 6th April Gen.—D. S. & Co.

Hulvard, Nor. s.s., 1,066, Andersen, 4th April—Bangkok 28th Mar. Gen.—A. T. & Co.

Huwei, Br. s.s., 739, Boliver, 5th April—Haiphong via Pakhoi 4th April Gen.—A. R. Marly.

Heito Maru, Jap. s.s., 240, W. Summers, 5th April—Singapore 24th Mar. Ballast—M. B. G. K.

Ischia, Italian s.s., 1,050, G. Belsito, 6th April—Bombay 16th Mar. Gen.—C. & Co.

Japan, Br. s.s., 3,806, A. Stewart, 27th Mar.—Calcutta via Straits 11th Mar. Gen.—D. S. & Co.

Laertes, Br. s.s., 1,310, Frampton, 3rd April—Saigon 29th Mar. Rice and Gen.—Wo Fat Sing.

Lockean, Ger. s.s., 1,020, W. Taubert, 1st April—Bangkok and Swatow 31st Mar. Rice—M. & Co.

Loongmoon, Ger. s.s., 1,371, W. Vogeler, 3rd April—Saigon 30th March Rice—H. A. L.

Loonggan, Br. s.s., 1,093, Leach, 4th April—Manila 1st April Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Manchuria, Am. s.s., 1,750, A. Dixon, 1st April—San Francisco 28th Feb. Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Mansang, Br. s.s., 1,641, G. S. Weigall, 7th April—Sandaikan 1st April Timber and Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Monteagle, Br. s.s., 6,163, R. Davison, 2nd April—Vancouver 6th Mar. Mail and Gen.—O. P. R. Co.

Namsang, Br. s.s., 2,591, P. M. B. Lake, 7th April—Calcutta and Singapore 28th Mar. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

On Sang, Br. s.s., 1,737, S. G. Smith, 6th April—Canton 6th April; Ballast—O. B. N. & Co.

Sarnac, Am. s.s., F. W. Pray, 4th April—Palo Sambla, 29th Mar. Kerosine Oil—S. O. & Co.

Singan, Br. s.s., 1,047, F. Jamieson, 4th April—Haiphong 31st Mar. and Colhow 3rd April, Rice and Gen.—B. & S.

Strathdale, Br. s.s., 2,823, John Lamont, 4th April—Whampoa 3rd April, Gen.—D. S. & Co.

Sultan Van Hangkat, Nor. s.s., 1,410, Lingkat, 25th Mar.—Pabao Lambao 22nd Mar. Kerosine Oil—A. P. & Co.

Tean, Br. s.s., 1,350, A. W. Outerbridge, 7th April—Manila 4th April Gen.—B. & S.

Thorids, Nor. s.s., 1,091, s.s. J. Jorgensen, 7th April—Bangkok Rice—A. T. & Co.

Tingang, Br. s.s., 1,015, D. W. Ritchie, 6th April—Shanghai 2nd via Swatow 5th April Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Tjimali, Dutch s.s., 4,218, J. P. Schalko, 1st April—Moj 28th Mar. Coal—J. C. J. L.

Victoria, Swed. s.s., 587, The Ecker, 30th Mar.—Sayan—Palo 31st Mar. Coal—Q. W. & Co.

Intimations

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Des Voeux

Road,

Central,

HONGKONG.

SHARE REPORT.

Corrected to 5 p.m. 7th April 1911

STOCKS & PAID UP VALUE.	CLINQ Q'IONS	LAST DIVIDEND AND DATE.	RETURN BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$385 b. 21 1/2- at 1/10 \$34 1/2 for half year ended 31-12-10	5 p.c.
National Bank	51.	\$80 b. \$1.64—\$2 for 1908	5 p.c.
MARINE INSURANCE.			
Canton	\$50	\$180 b. \$15 for 1909	8 1/2 p.c.
North China	51.	\$167 b. Interim of 7/6 per share for 1909	5 p.c.
Union	\$100	\$34 b. Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1908 and Interim of \$30 for 1909	6 p.c.
Yangtzes	501.	\$207 1/2 \$12 for 1908 and Int. of \$3 for 1909	7 1/2 p.c.
FIRE INSURANCE.			
China Fire	\$20	\$121 s. \$7 & 1/2 of \$2 for 1909	7 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$330 b. \$27 for 1909	7 1/2 p.c.
SHIPPING.			
China & Manila	\$25	\$10 s. \$4 p.c. for 1906	8 p.c.
Dunlop Steamships	\$50	\$19 s. 1/2 for year end'g 30-6-08	8 p.c.
Steamboats	\$15	\$204 s. Dividend of \$14 for half year ending 31-12-10	8 1/2 p.c.
Indo-China (Preferred) (Deferred)	51.	\$65 b. p.c.—3s. on preferred shares only for 1910	4 p.c.
"Shell" Transport	11.	\$27 1/2 s. First of 2 1/2 per share (coupon 14) making in all 4.0 for 1909 & Interim 1s. on ac. for 1910	5 1/2 p.c.
"Star Ferry"	\$10 \$5.	\$28 s. Div. 7 p.c. for year end'g 30-4-10	5 p.c.
REFINERIES.			
China Sugars	\$100	\$107 b. \$10 for 1910	10 p.c.
Luzon Sugars	\$100	\$20 s. \$3 for 1897	10 p.c.
MINING.			
Chinese Engineering	11.	\$113 s. Final div. of 1/6 for the year 1910 making 15% (coupon No. 15)	9 p.c.
Headwaters	P. 10	\$10 s. First year	5 p.c.
Rauba	11.	\$2.75 s. 1s. 2d. per share on 150,000	5 p.c.
DOCKS, WHARVES, & G'NS.			
Fenwick	\$25	\$5 s. \$12 for year ending 31-12-06	10 p.c.
Kowloon Wharf	\$50	\$51 b. \$3 1/2 for year end'g 31-12-10	10 p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks	\$50	\$55 s. 2 1/2 p.c. for half year ended 31-12-10	8 p.c.
Shanghai Docks	T. 100	\$1.00 s. Final of Tls. 3 1/2 mks. Tls. 1/6 in all for year 30-4-10	7 p.c.
Hongkong Wharf	T. 100	\$1.98 s. Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	7 p.c.
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.			
Anglo French Lands	T. 100	\$1.95 b. Tls. 6 20-2-10	5 p.c.
Central Stores	\$15	\$11 s. p.c. for 1909	6 p.c.
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$108 s. \$3 on old shares, \$1.50 on new shares for half year 31-12-10	6 p.c.
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$34 b. \$7 per share for 1910	7 1/2 p.c.
Humphreys Estates	\$10	\$4 s. \$5 for 1909	7 p.c.
Kowloon Lands	\$30	\$80 s. 2 1/2 for 1909	7 p.c.
Shanghai Lands	T. 30	\$1.30 s. Tls. 6 for 1910	8 p.c.
West Point	\$50	\$47 b. Final dividend of \$2.20 per share making \$4 in all for year 1910	5 p.c.
Manila Metropoli Hotel	P. 10	\$11 s. None	5 p.c.
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewos	T. 50	\$1.85 s. T. 4 for year end'g 31-10-10	12 p.c.
Hongkong Cottons	\$10	\$6 s. 50 cents 31-7-08	10 p.c.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
China-Borneo	\$12	\$9 1/2 s. 5 p.c. for 1909	8 p.c.
Light & Powers	\$10	\$1 s. 60 cents for year 29-2-10	10 p.c.
Do. (Spec. shares)	\$1	\$1 s. 30 cents for 1910	10 p.c.
Chink Providence	\$10	\$7 s. \$1.20 for year end'g 31-7-10	10 p.c.
Dairy Farms	\$8	\$10 b. Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	15 p.c.
Green Islands	\$10	\$3.50 b. \$1.20 per share and 1/2 of 10 cents	8 p.c.
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$23 s. \$10 per share for 1910	8 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$170 b. \$2 per share for 1910	11 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$17 1/2 s. Fin. div. of Tls. 15 making in all Tls. 55 for 1910 and a bonus of Tls. 2	4 p.c.
Langkats	G. 100	\$1.10 s. None	4 p.c.
Morning Post	\$25	\$25 s. 30 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30-4-10	10 p.c.
Peak Tramway	\$10	\$18 s. First year	10 p.c.
Do. (new)	\$1	\$1 b. None	12 p.c.
Philippines	\$10	\$8 s. \$1.40 for 1909	12 p.c.
Price H. & Co., Ltd.	\$10	\$12 s. \$1.40 for 1909	12 p.c.
Soc. des Pul. (Preferred)	\$10	\$38 s. \$1.40 for 1909	12 p.c.
1st et Papier	\$10	\$38 s. \$1.40 for 1909	12 p.c.
teries du Ton-	\$10	\$38 s. \$1.40 for 1909	12 p.c.
kin	\$10	\$38 s. \$1.40 for 1909	12 p.c.
Shanghai-Sumatra	T. 20	\$114 s. No dividend this year	2 p.c.
Seam Laundry	\$5	\$61 b. 50 cts. for year end'g 30-4-10	10 p.c.
Union Waterboat	\$10	\$61 s. 5 per cent. for year end'g 31-12-1910	5 p.c.
Wakins, Ltd.	\$10	\$8 s. 1/2 for 1909	8 p.c.
Weismann, Ltd.	\$10	\$12 b. 10 cts. for year end'g 31-7-10	8 p.c.
Watson	\$10	\$7 s. 1 p.c. for 1909	8 p.c.
William Powell	\$8 s.	...	...

—s—